CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28809—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1892.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	37 12
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	33 0
Heart Bottle	30 4
O. B.	36 0
Glentroonie	27 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 12

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
P.	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L.	GANGES	4366	800	T. J. Allerton	12th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th "
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester.	26th "
P.	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Logan	9th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th "
					Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5046	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
P.	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B.L.	CATHAY	2985	500	A Symons	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	15th "
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
P.	SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1200	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to a steamer proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

P. These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

August 11th.	September 8th.	October 20th.
" 25th.	" 22nd.	November 3rd.
	October 6th.	" 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 21, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
23rd August. 20th Sept. 20th Oct.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	G. Walluschnigg	3,200	500	1st Augt.
ACHILLE	V. Gherzmann	2,000	500	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class,	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Aug.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class,	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	8th Augt.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 23rd, 1892.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 8 a. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
28, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MISSIONS, CLUBS, SCOUTINGS, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing neatly done. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 3rd August, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

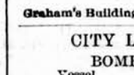
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 7th Augt, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 4th August, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.,
Liverpool ..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.,

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	10th Aug.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	27th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

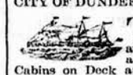
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 23, 1892.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUNDEE	E. Halley	2612	About 4th Aug.



THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric-Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European.

Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
" 49-50 Parliament Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
DRUG MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
CONTRACTS TAKEN.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

Your life may be saved, no matter what your disease may be. Investigate and you will believe the statement. The cause of all disease is fermentation nothing more, caused by germs (Microbe) in the blood. M.-K. stops fermentation, destroys the impure fermented living matter in the blood, (Microbe), purifies the blood, and hence radically and permanently cures the disease by striking at the root of it. Being harmless—as it is all water and gas, no drugs—it is the only blood purifier in existence that can be taken in sufficient quantities to permeate and soak the blood and tissues with gases that destroy the germs. Why suffer any more? Call in at once and get Microbe Killer—good for Consumption, Malarial and Typhoid fevers, &c. Other medicines do not destroy the germs; hence do not cure, but only palliate the disease. Send for our 48-page Pamphlet containing the treatment of disease (Post free).

SOLE WHOLESALE DEPOT FOR INDIA AND BURMAH, 23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRTS!
SHIRTS!!
SHIRTS!!!

FOR MONSOON WEAR. Best Wove Flannel, Natural Wool, Tropical Flannel, Silk and Wool. All thoroughly Shrunk.

		Rs.	a.
NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS— Plain and Fancy	Each	6	8
TROPICAL FLANNEL SHIRTS— White for Tennis	"	7	8
TROPICAL FLANNEL SHIRTS— Fancy Colours	"	7	8
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS— White or Cream for Tennis	"	8	8
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS— Fancy Colours, Beautifully Soft	"	8	8
BEST WOVE FLANNEL SHIRTS— Latest Patterns	"	8	8
WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS— Cricketing or Tennis	"	8	8
SLEEPING SUITS— Made from the Natural Wove Flannel	from per suit	10	8

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO CUTTING.
FIT GUARANTEED.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST, EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steell and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

THE FOLLOWING PIANOFORTES that have been out on hire from time to time, and Instruments that have been taken in exchange, are offered at clearance prices We have classified all of them as Second-Hand, but the majority are

INTRINSICALLY NEW.

	Rs.
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE, by HERBERT, will make a splendid Practice Piano, worth Rs. 500	375
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE, by DORNER, well up to tone, and is worth Rs. 700	575
BOUDOIR GRAND, by SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, full toned, and perfect, practically new. Original price Rs. 1,550	900
GRAND COTTAGE, by MARCKS and Co., very full toned, stands well in tune for a very long period. Original price Rs. 750	550
GRAND, by BROADWOOD This instrument is old, but has been renovated, and therefore has many years of life yet	450
GRAND, by BROADWOOD, thoroughly renovated, will stand a lot of playing on, and would answer the purpose of a School	375

Any of the above PIANOS may be had on the Hire Purchase System.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

SEASONABLE CURES!!

MUNK'S PULMONICON — OR CHERRY COUGH ELIXIR, absolutely unrivalled for the relief and cure of Coughs, Cold, Hoarseness, Whooping Coughs, Bronchitis, Pulmonary Consumption, and all diseases of the Chest, Throat, and Lungs, whatever their description or origin.

Those who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the Throat, which deprives them of rest, night after night, by the incessant Cough which it provokes, will, by taking one dose of Pulmonicon, find immediate relief. As. 12 only.

HERMIT'S HERBAL BRASSICON. — Acts as a charm in all cases of Rheumatic affections, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, Weak Joints, Neuralgia, Sprain and Bruises, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Cough or Cold arising through whatever cause. Re. 1.

AGUE, CHILL, FEVERS. — In all cases use at once Squibb's AGUE SPECIFIC, the King of all Fever Remedies; a wonderful cure, acting as a charm, instantly relieving almost annoying symptoms of Fevers, Ague, Chill, &c., and enabling the sufferers to battle against the disease and recruit their strength.

TESTIMONIALS:—

"You will much oblige by forwarding me one more bottle of your Ague Specific, as the first bottle I got from you made me a different man altogether; the men in my company couldn't make out what I got for the cure, and now as I have told them they are all wanting to get it."

"Will you please send one bottle of the Fever Medicine. It has been recommended in the regiment."

"Few doses were sufficient to appease the attack of fever."

"A wonderful remedy is your Ague Specific, indeed."

"Kindly send me three more bottles; its effects are magic."

"I congratulate you on the discovery of this remedy."

"I was induced to try this medicine. I was suffering from Fever for a long time; unfortunately, I did not give it a trial from the beginning. By the use of the first bottle I found a marked change, and the second bottle removed all symptoms of Fever, and which left me up to date."

"Your Ague Specific has really a magic effect; my child is quite well."

"Please send me six more bottles. Your Specific has got a name in this place."

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Rs. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { Near Jooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELEGANT PREPARATIONS FOR CLEANING AND PRESERVING THE TEETH.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Camphorated Chalk	Per Tin	0	10	0	12
Camphorated Myrrh Dentifrice	"	0	12	0	14
Roseate Dentifrice	"	1	4	1	6
Saponaceous Dentifrice	"	1	0	1	2
Carbolic Dentifrice	"	0	10	0	12
Betul Nut Charcoal	"	0	10	0	12
Quinine Aromatic	"	0	14	1	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

PREPARED from GENUINE LIMES; perfectly free from chemicals or acids except the natural acid in the pure Juice of the fruit. It is quite free from the MUSTY TASTE AND SMELL which is usually found in LIME JUICE CORDIALS, and is

GUARANTEED TO KEEP,

open or closed, for any length of time in any climate and to be entirely free from alcohol.

Per case of 1 doz., Rs. 14. Per bottle Re. 1-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MENTHOL PLASTER.

THE most wonderful PLASTER made for relieving Pain and giving instant Relief in all cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Headache, and Nerve disorders.

Per Plaster, in Air-tight Tin, 12 As.

KEMP & CO., Ld.. BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN SHIRAZ.

THIS WINE so popular in Australia is fast gaining the Esteem of the Public in India.

It is full bodied, of a fine Bouquet, and possesses a very great Vinous flavour.

Per dozen Quarts, Rs. 15.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S SEIDLITZ POWDER.

For making the Celebrated Mineral Water of the Seidlitz Springs, in an Effervescent form.

WE can RECOMMEND this as superior in its cooling and purifying effects to any other preparation sold under the same name, and as approaching nearer to the renowned Natural Water for which the above Spring is so celebrated.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN RED CARBINET,

A SOUND HIGH CLASS CLARET.

PER DOZEN QUARTS, Rs. 12.

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NOTICE.

THE Responsibilty and PARTNERSHIP of the Undersigned CEASED from the 28th inst. in the firm of O'NEAL and Co., Apollo Street.

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Sholapur Municipal Office, 27th July, 1892.

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MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 225 OF 1888.

OOTAMCHAND MANECKCHAND, of Baroda, Hindu Jeweller, carrying on business under the name and firm of OOTAMCHAND MANECKCHAND, at Sheik Memon Street, in the Island of Bombay, by means of his MUNIM, ISHWARDASS NARROTAMDASS..... Plaintiff.

vs.

TOOLSIDASS KISSONDASS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatí, in the Island of Bombay..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 11th day of February, 1892, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September, 1892, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the right, title, and interest of the Plaintiff and Defendant in all that piece or parcel of land with the messuages or Bungalows and out-houses, built thereon, situate at Chowpatti, in the Island and sub-District of Bombay, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement 1948 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 35 and 35 A and new No. 11314, old survey No. 398, and new survey No. 7302 and by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward D Street Nos. 80, 82, and 82 A and under Nos. 2576 (1), 2576 (2) and bounded on the North by the Chowpatti road leading to Malabar Hill, on the East by the property of Culliandass Kirpa-am, on the south and West by the property belonging to Government, and which said property was formerly and is now in the occupation of the defendant Tulsidass Kissondass and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 23rd day of July, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

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The property of a Gentleman, consisting of D.-B.C.-F. gun, by Mortimer, London, loaded cartridges, by Treacher and Co., bags of shots, flasks of powder, books, magnetic batteries, chest of drawers, cots, easy arm-chair.

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On account and at the risk of Mr. Pallonjee Sorabjee—
M. C. & Co, 1015—1572 5—4 crates earthenware ex s. s. "Arabia."

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AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 new office shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
1 Coventry tricycle in good order.
1 bay Arab pony about 13-3, about 6 years old, goes in saddle or harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from Mr. K. F. Modi, committee of the estate of Bai Jerbai, an adjudged lunatic, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on SATURDAY, the 6th August, at 2 p.m., the property of the late Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook, consisting of bedstead with cotton mattress pillows, easy arm and without arm chairs, screen, sofa, cupboard, wardrobe, chests, jars, glasses, tumblers, decanters, plates, copper and brass utensils, meatsafe, lamp, marble mortar with pestle, water tube, teapoy, &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NAGPADA OR BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 13th August, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Habibkhan vulud Esmalkhan Pathan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 27th day of November, 1887, the following landed property, *viz*—

All that piece of fazendaree ground, situate on the east side of Nagpada or Bellasis Junction Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, together with the messuage or building standing thereon, formerly assessed under No. 63, and now under ward No. 3516, and street Nos. 20 to 24, which said land contains by admeasurement 175'93 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the house of Hassum Khan Lal Khan, on the south by the house of Syed Ebrahim Osman, on the east by Peerkhan Lalkhan Lane, and on the south by the house of Ragoba Sootar, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said Habibkhan vallud Esmalkhan Pathan and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 1, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE, by order of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders, of the MAHARANI ICE Co., Ld.

Under instructions of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Maharani Ice Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (unless previously disposed of) on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises the property of the abovenamed Company in one lot, consisting of the lease of the property situated at No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort, together with new and old boilers, engines, pumps, refrigerators, condensers, shaftings, ice and water tanks, electric light machinery, filters, engine stores, engine tools, spare machinery, furniture, scales, tools, &c., &c.

Full particulars of the above property, together with the conditions of sale, can be obtained from the Managing Trustee, Mr. Chubildas Laloobhoy, at Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., or at the office of Messrs. Brown and Moir, Solicitors, or at the rooms of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MODY BAY ESTATE.

Under instructions from Bai Perozbai, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Bomanjee Perozshaw, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 25th August, at 4 p.m., on account and risk of the mortgagor Dhunbajee, widow of Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Cama, under the power of sale given in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd October, 1890, the following property:—

All that leasehold piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Mody Bay estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 301 5-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—On the north by Goa Street, on the south by the property of Pallonjee Rattonjee Contractor, on the east by vacant land belonging to the said trustees, which said premises were assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3490, and situate in the registration district of Bombay.

The sale will be subject to an indenture of mortgage, dated 2nd October, 1890, and made between the said Dhunbhaijee of the one part and one Dosabhoy Lowjee Setna of the other part, for securing the sum of Rs. 11,000 and interest.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Framjee and Moos, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, August 1, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS, &c.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, C.E., C.I.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st inst., at 2 p.m., at the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Store-yards, on the Esplanade, consisting old mathematical instruments, scales, tapes, doors, windows, posts, battens, rafters, asphalt, lead, iron pipes, cut trees, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 1, 1892.

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The banks will be sold in 5 Blocks separately or collectively to suit purchasers for 3 years commencing from 1st September, 1892.

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One quarter of annual amount of Purchase Money to be paid on day of Auction, and security to be given for due payment of balance in quarterly instalments.

Authorized Agents must attend sale in person. Bids by letter or telegram will not be accepted.

Further particulars to be obtained at the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Mergui, Lower Burma.

H. G. BATTEN,
Deputy Commissioner, Mergui.

Mergui, Deputy Commissioner's Office, the 8th July, 1892.

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This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 3-4 per 5-gal. packing extra.

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CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...£2,500,000
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Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per Phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

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NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, on Monday, the 29th August, 1892, at 6 o'clock p.m.

W. WEBB,
July 23, 1892. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF BEYTS, CRAIG AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has been AUTHORIZED by the SPECIAL MANAGER APPOINTED by the Court of Bankruptcy in London, to TAKE CHARGE of all the ESTATE of the above firm. All persons having any moneys, documents or effects belonging or due to the said firm, are, therefore, requested to hand over the same to the Undersigned, and are warned against parting therewith to any other person or persons whomsoever—Dated this 6th day of July, 1892.

H. G. FIDLER, Agent,
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Services having CREDIT BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation are informed that Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their disposal on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.

Bombay, June 11, 1892.

ESTATE OF STEPHEN PONDER KENNARD, DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS having claims against, or being indebted to the above Estate, are requested to send in their claims, or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to us as Attorneys to Frederick Yorke Smith, the Administrator in Bombay to the above Estate, at our office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiration of which time the assets belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the Executors in England, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 16th day of July, 1892.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

NOTICE.

THE GORDON SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST DISTRIBUTION of the Assets of the Company, at the rate of Rupees One hundred and ten per Share, will be paid at the Office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 1st August, 1892, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on the 25th Instant on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th to the 31st July, 1892, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Liquidators,

For the Gordon Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld., in Liquidation,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.

Bombay, 20th July, 1892.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, of

Rs.	25	0	0	per Share of Rs.	500	0	0 Paid up
Rs.	12	8	0	" " Rs.	250	0	0 "
Rs.	6	4	0	" " Rs.	125	0	0 "
Rs.	3	2	0	" " Rs.	62	8	0 "
Rs.	1	9	0	" " Rs.	31	4	0 "

free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 1st Proximo, to shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 30th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, July 27, 1892. Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, of Rs. 7-3-0 per Share, free of Income-Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 1st Proximo, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 30th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 27, 1892.

NOTICE.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, of Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 1st Proximo, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 30th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, July 27, 1892.

NOTICE.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, of Rs. 25 per Share, on the old Shares, and Rs. 12-8-0 per Share on the New Shares, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 1st Proximo, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 30th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 27, 1892.

NOTICE.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, or Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 1st Proximo, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 30th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 27, 1892.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 3 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings, and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 6 acres and 9½ goontas or thereabouts, and are held under underleases from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired, at the aggregate yearly rent of Rupees 424, and rent of well Rupees 161 yearly. The Machinery consists of 28,032 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 1 Engine of 20 Nominal Horse Power, all by well known makers and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply after the 15th August next, at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th day of July, 1892.

HERBERT R. GREAVES,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

NOTICE No. 2.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of HAY to the Commissariat Department at the stations noted below, for one calendar year, from 1st January, 1893 to 31st December, 1893, will be received by the Chief and Executive Commissariat Officers (hereinafter referred to as the Commissariat Officer) on 10th August, 1892, at Bombay and Kurrachee, up to 1 p.m. (Local time), and by the other respective Chief and Executive Commissariat Officers up to 1-30 p.m. (Madras time), and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend. The Contract at Kurrachee will be for the official year 1893-94.

2. No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief and Executive Commissariat Officers, which as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Officers concerned. No addition or alteration must be made in the Tender forms.

3. Seals of Tenderers will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Hay."

5. The Commissariat Officer shall have the power to accept a Tender in whole or in part, or to reject a Tender without assigning any cause for so doing, but in the event of the Tender being accepted in part only, and the Tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole Earnest-money deposited for the article or articles in question will be confiscated.

6. Each Tender must be accompanied with separate Earnest money for each description of article in Government Promissory notes or Treasury receipts.* Tenders without Earnest-money will not be attended to.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the Tenderer withdraws from his tender.

* The receipt may be for Currency notes or Cash.

Stations.	Description of articles.	Bengal Tender.	Tenders to be received on
Bombay ..... Deolali and Bombay for ..... Deolali ..... Ahmednugger ..... Satara and Poona for Satara ..... Deesa ..... Kurrachee	Hay	98 A. A.	10th Aug. 1892

GEO. C. DOBBS, Major,
For Commissary General.

Commy. General's Office, Poona, May 31, 1892.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. OTARD, DUPUY & Co., of Cognac, have APPOINTED US their AGENTS IN INDIA, and we are receiving from this very Old Established Cognac House a First Consignment per S. S. "Peninsular."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 568 OF 1892.

DAMJEE CHAGPAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Musjid Bunder Road, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

JOSHI BHIMJEE HARIRAM, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at—, outside the Fort, HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF BALLADINA and HAJEE ADAM BALLADINA, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Sewree Road, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Thirteenth February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Nasori (s), and Akbar (s), from Jeddh ; Lord Brassey (sp), Newcastle ; City of Dundee (s), Karachi ; Taif (s), Mauritius ; La Seyne (s), Aden ; and Braeksome Hall (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 30th :—Aden (s), for China, &c. ; and Colaba (s), Rangoon, &c. Yesterday :—Arabia (s), for Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Somali entered the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Aden left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 1st August, 1892, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 38, *viz.*, 1*s.* 2½*d.* per rupee.

SUKHIA AND CO. VETERINARY SURGEONS.—We are asked to state that the statement put about to the effect that the Consulting Veterinary Surgeon to this town, Mr. Sethna, has severed his connection therewith, is without foundation.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Shaik Hussain Wally, a groom in the service of H. H. Aga Khan, residing in Love Lane, has made a report to the police that last Friday morning a box in his room was broken open, and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 247, stolen therefrom.

A HORTICULTURAL THIEF.—Mr. M. C. Turner writes to us :—"Sir,—On the night of the 29th instant the following plants were stolen among others from my fernery, viz. :—2 moderately large Adiantun Farleyense, 1 large asparagus creeper (Asparagus plumoders), 1 orchid (Augræuim sesquipedale). The plants will probably be offered for sale to some of your readers, in which case they will greatly oblige me by detaining the seller and handing him over to the police."

STEALING A CHILD.—Balla Dowlata, residing at Nowrojee Hill, reports that on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo, a woman, named Seeta, asked his wife to give her the child she had in her arms, about fifteen months old, and that she would go to the Dongree Road Bazaar, and soon return with the child. The mother gave her child to Seeta, who left the house with the infant. Up till now there is no trace of the woman nor the child. The child had on its person a silver chain, valued at Re. 1.

DERAILMENT ON THE S. M. RAILWAY.—At half-past seven o'clock, on Wednesday night, six vehicles on the 71st up mixed-train were derailed whilst passing over the north facing points of Kandal Road station, on the Southern Mahratta Railway. A break-down gang from Miraj arrived at Kandal Road, at 11 p.m., and cleared the line by 3 a.m. next day. The 80 down-mail from Bangalore was delayed at Kandal in consequence of this accident, and arrived in Poona over six hours late.—*Observer.*

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—Yesterday afternoon, an inquest was held at Sewree, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, on the body of a Hindoo woman, named Suckoo, aged 40. The deceased lived alone in a room, in a chawl, at Sewree. She had been ailing for some time past, and was often heard to say that life was tedious to her. On Thursday, she was missing from her room, and on Saturday afternoon, her body was discovered in a well, near the chawl. There were no external marks of violence, and a verdict of suicide was recorded.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—This dispensary, situated in Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, was opened on Thursday, to supply medicines and medical aid gratis to all Hindus. During the interval of ten days, beginning from the day of the opening to Saturday, the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 714, of these 253 were new admissions, the daily average number of new admissions being 25·3 and daily average attendance 71·4. Mr. RatansiMulji, the founder of this dispensary, has given Rs. 25,000 as a permanent fund for its maintenance. The fund is open to voluntary contribution.

FALL INTO A QUARRY-HOLE.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an enquiry, at the morgue, yesterday morning, concerning the death of a Mogul labourer, named Khodadad, aged 22, living at Imambara, Jail Road. At about 5 o'clock, on Saturday evening, the deceased was sitting on a rock, projecting over a quarry hole, in the compound of the Imambara, and washing his clothes. He over-balanced himself and slipped into the quarry below. Before any succour could reach him, he was drowned. His body was recovered some time after. The jury returned a verdict of death caused by accidentally slipping into a quarry-hole.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Manki, a married woman, charged Govind Mulhari, with the theft of a gold wristlet, valued at Rs. 12. The complainant stated that she had gone to Nagpanchmi Fair with her child, about one year old, in her arms. The accused pulled off the ornament from the child's hand and ran away. He was pursued, and arrested by a police sepoy, when he dropped the ornament. The police sepoy corroborated the statement. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. His Worship sentenced him to suffer four months' hard labour.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A PARSEE LAD.—On Saturday evening while the express down-train was entering the Churney Road Station, a Parsee lad, about 19 years of age, named Byramjee Rustomjee Umrigar, residing at Slater Road, threw himself on the rails, in front of the passing train, and got his left leg and right arm badly crushed by the engine passing over him. He was picked up unconscious and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where his left leg was amputated. It appeared from a letter found on his person that he had determined to commit suicide owing to a family dispute. He is now lying in a precarious state in the hospital very little hope being entertained of his recovery.

DROWNED IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, on the body of a Hindoo woman, named Deemabai, aged 14, the daughter of Jairam Canjee, a grain-dealer, residing at Callian Road. The father of the deceased said that she was married to Mornarjee Hurjee, and lived with him. She was in good health. At about 9-30 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, she was missing from the house ; she had gold and silver ornaments on her person, valued at Rs. 75. A report was made to the police and, on Friday morning, he was informed that her dead body was found in the Prince's Dock. He was then called to identify the body. There were no external marks of violence, and all the ornaments were safe on her person. He could not tell why she drowned herself. The jury accordingly returned an open verdict of death by drowning.

GOA NEWS.—The mixed committee for settling the claims of the salt-pan proprietors will commence its sitting shortly in Goa.—Locusts have appeared in various places at Salsette causing damage to paddy-fields. On the 20th July the Government Council assembled and approved of the new Abkari regulations with some alterations, which are to come into force from August 1—The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway Company during the week ending 30th June amounted to Rs. 10,790 against Rs. 11,677 during the corresponding period last year.—Messrs. J. N. de Paiva Pereira, A. J. de Almeida Coelho de Bevon and Dr. F. A. Wolfango de Silva have been appointed a committee for framing rules for the better management of the Forest Department in Goa and Damaun.

CLEVER RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—A smart piece of work has just been effected by Mr. Collett, Inspector of the Poona Cantonment Police. On the 27th July, a visitor, staying at the Napier Hotel, put a valuable pearl ring on the wash-hand-stand in his dressing-room while washing his hands, and being suddenly called away, left it there. When the ring was sought for shortly afterwards it was nowhere to be found. Mr. Collett was communicated with, and he at once instituted enquiries with the result that four of the hotel servants were detained for examination, and despite the smallness of the stolen object, and the facility with which it could have been made away with, one of the suspected persons, a sweeper, was induced to "look for" the missing ring, and eventually succeeded in "discovering" it. She will be charged to-day before Major Smith, the Cantonment Magistrate.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—Abdoolla Hajee Ismael was, on Saturday, charged before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with being disorderly in a public place, on Friday last. This being the Mahomedan holiday of "Mohorrum" the accused and a number of other persons, after painting their bodies, go about begging. On Friday last they went to a Marwaree's shop and asked for a pice but the Marwaree only gave them a pie. The accused demanded a pice, but as the Marwaree was inexorable he threw dead rat in to the shop, but even this did not move the Marwaree, and so the accused threw the rat on the Marwaree's body, and created a disturbance. A police sepoy came up and arrested the accused, who, when brought into Court, was attired in a very peculiar dress, his hat being about two feet long. He created much amusement in Court by his answers to the questions put to him. His Worship fined him Rs. 5.

THE BOMBAY CYCLING CLUB.—The members of this institution gave a concert, on Saturday night, in the rooms of St. Patrick's Club. The bad weather kept many away, but notwithstanding its inclemency it was gratifying to see those that had promised to entertain the audience fulfilled their engagements without exception. Miss Goatling commenced the entertainment with a pianoforte solo, in which her execution and ability received marked attention, and was vigorously applauded. The excellent singing of Mr. Jones, who gave "My Sweetheart when a Boy" and "Come into the Garden, Maud" was cordially acknowledged. The glee, "All among the Barley" and the part-song "Farewell," by Miss Lee Bapty and Messrs. Knowles, Pell, and Pearson was given in a pleasing manner and elicited loud applause. "Remember me no more," by Mrs. Phillips, who also contributed. "Voices of the Woods" were equally well received, while the recitations by Mrs. Bristed met with the warmest plaudits. The hit of the evening was made by Mr. Allen who sang "Slatterey's Mounted, Fut," with a go and humour and was vociferously encored, and he responded with "Clara Nolan's Ball." Douglas Gordon was so sweetly sung by Miss Lee Bapty that a repetition was called for. Mr. Pell gave "A Spring Night," in his accustomed style, and Mr. Knowles the "Bedouin rich Song" was much appreciated. Mr. F. Seymour Dove and Mr. Lee were the accompanists.

DISHONEST SERVANTS.—Last Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector Nelmes charged Deva Hira, aged 45, and Bhuri, woman, with burglary and theft of Rs. 550, in currency notes, one silver plate, one silver rose-sprinkler, one silver pan-dan, and embroidered wearing apparel, collectively valued at Rs. 997, belonging to Mahomed Hassan Mahomed Ali, residing at Ardeshir Street, Khetwadi. The complainant stated that he went to Surat, on the 2nd ult., leaving his house locked up in charge of the two accused, who were his servants. While at Surat he received a letter, informing him that a theft had been committed at his place, and that Bhuri had absconded. He thereupon returned to Bombay on the 7th ult., and found his door locked-up, but on entering the house, he discovered his safe and cupboard broken open, and the abovenamed articles missing. On enquiries being made the first accused admitted the guilt, and pointed out some instruments by which he had forced open the safe. Bhuri had then absconded, but was subsequently arrested at Sialkot. The first accused pleaded not guilty, and said that he did not commit the theft. Bhuri gave him Rs. 350 for safe custody, which he afterwards handed over to the Police Officer. The second accused pleaded guilty to the charge, but said that the first accused had been long pressing her to commit the theft, but she refused. During her master's absence from home she, on Monday morning, found Deva, in the house of her master, breaking open the safe. He entreated her not to report the matter to the police, and he said that he would give her a share. His Worship said that, though there was no direct evidence, yet circumstantial evidence went to prove the case against them. The confession of the second accused corroborated the statements made, and he, therefore, convicted them of house-breaking and theft, and sentenced them to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment each.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For Judgment.

622-91—Bhaishanker and K for pauper—Withabai vs Bhansali Nanabhoy Gopaldas—Muljee and K.

For Dismissal under Rule 61.

323-92—Mirza H K—Khatowjee vs Rivett-Carnac.

333-92—Chalk, W and S Essajee Noorbohy vs Noorbhoy Mahomedbhoy.

For Consent Decree.

539-91—Crawford, B and Co—Eugene Navarro vs Franz Welter—Brown and M.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

707-90—Craigie, L and O—The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China vs Allarakhia Arab and another—Payne, G and S.

119-92—Bhaishunker and K—C A Turner vs Thucker Vussonjee Nandjee and others—P R and K, C B and Co and C M and M.

253-92—M N Saklatwala—Ramabai and others vs Pandoorang Condajee and another—Nanu and H.

117-92—Crawford B and Co—J B K Macbeth and another vs The Jadhowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Co—Pestonjee, R and K.

630-91—Brown and Co—Mathew de Silva vs Hajee Ibrahim Hajee Aboo.

611-90—Chitnis M and M—Narondas Chatoorbhooj and others vs Thaker Jivraj Soondercas—Thakoredas, D and C.

5M-91—H S Dikshit—Kashinath Withoba Jeewanjee vs Samput Shivram and others—Little, S, F and N.

145-845-91—H S Dikshit—Kashinath Withoba Jeewanjee vs Sumnput Shivram and another—Little, S, F and N.

597-91—Janardhan and A—Mahadeo Bhasker Chowbal and others vs Purushram Vithoba—In person.

397-90—Little, S, F and N—Essa Jacob Hajee Jamal vs Rahimbai and others—Pestonji and H.

323-91—In person, a pauper—Thakurdas Ballrandas Bawa vs Gungadas Jumnadas Bawa—Tyabjee D and J.—(To be postponed.)

94-92—Pestonjee R and K—Framjee Hormusjee Sett vs Narayen Ballajee and others—M H Khan.

294-91—Bhaishunker and K—Fulchund Hurmundrai vs Damodar Soondercas—Crawford, B and Co.

31-92—Turner and H—Yesodabai and another vs Ramchunder Tookaram Hajib—Balerishna and P.

59-92—J C Cama—Parvatibai vs Nanabhai Shewshanker—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Admiralty Suit for Judgment.

1-91—M N Sakalatwalla—Hajee Abdool Hajee Ellias vs The s s Deccan and others—Chalk, W and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Admiralty Suits.

4-73—Dallas and Lynch—Bolders, Benson Conroy vs The British ship or vessel Lady Melville.

2-74—Jefferson and Payne—Rohde and others vs The Ship Indian Empire—Remington, H and L.

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

7-776-92—Turner and H—Moorarjee Jaitha and another vs Raghoonathdas Gopaldas and another—Wadia and G.

Postponed Long Cause.

210-91—T A Bland,—Gomajee Akhajee vs The Ripon Manufacturing Co—Nanu and H (Part heard.)

Testamentary Suits.

6-92—D S Garud—Narayen Vishwanath Mandlik vs Berta Bagoljee—Crawford, B and Co—(For dismissal under Rule 60)

3-92—T D and Cama—Amtoolabhai, widow of the deceased, vs Amtoobai, daughter of the deceased—Tyabjee and D.

13-91—Little, S, F and N—Anoosibai, widow vs Tyabai and Munjeelabai—Kasinath J.

5-92—Craigie, Land O—Premavaboo, widow of the deceased, vs Kullanjee Kessowjee—Conroy and B.

22-91—Edgelow and G—Khareon Bhowan vs Ghellabhai Atmaram—Chitnis M and M.

7-92—Chitnis M and M—Chatoorbhooj Gangji and another vs Castoor Talaksey—A. H and Dinshaw.

Postponed Long Causes.

543-91—Wadia and G—Jehangir Nusserwanjee Mody vs C A Beyts and another—Little, S F and N.

567-91—Janardhan and A—Bhunjeebhoy Framjee vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell and M.

235-90—Chitnis M and M—Javerbai vs Kablibai and another—Bhaishunker and K and L, S, F and N.

27-90—Bhaishunker and K—Kublibai vs Javerbai—Chitnis M and M.

392-91—Bhaishunker and K—Kublibai vs Javerbai and another—Little, S, F and N and C M and M.

67-891—M H Khan—Leherchand Luckmichand alias Oojeen vs Bai Javerbai—Craigie, L and O.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 31.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

With effect from Monday, 1st August, and until further orders the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be increased to Rupees three and annas four via Suez and Tehran ; five annas less via Turkey. Two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Press messages from India and Burma to United Kingdom via Suez or Tehran one rupee one anna per word.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 31st July, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	30	10	... p.m.	1	26
Teheran	31	1	22 p.m.	...	21
Suez	31	8	5 p.m.	...	52

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 31st July, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	40	...	3
" Karrachee	..	11	...	2
" Madras	..	11	...	2

THE RAIN SPECULATION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Superintendent Grennan charged Kanjee Bhimjee and Dossabhoy Eduljee, with gambling and keeping a common-gaming house, at Bhooleshwar, in contravention of provisions of Act IV. of 1887. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution ; Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Roughton, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, defended the accused.

Luximan Rana, re-examined by Mr. Little, said that after betting at the Marwaree Bazar and the cotton speculation places, the bettors went to the place where the rain speculation went on for the purpose of getting the bets registered.

Pursbotamdas Harkisondass, cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, said : I have erected a bamboo fence in order to make a passage for the persons from whom I have rented the place. That marks the limits of the land I let to the accused, but it is put up for making a passage. It shuts off the land let to the accused. The bamboos are from four to six fingers apart, and there is a house on the other side of the passage, but it is not let to the accused. I have not contracted the rent of that house. The owner of the house is the same man as that of the land that I have let to the accused. That house is not let ; it is reserved for our "maharajas." They are called "Valabhacharya Maharajas." There are no cattle kept in this house. The cattle are in a chawl by the side of the land, which is let to the accused. The chawl is on the other side of the fence, opposite the betting shed, and the house of the maharaja is nearer to the entrance than the cattle-shed. When I let the land I did not know the accused were the nominees of other persons. I had not rented the land to anybody before I let it to the accused. I used it with the house in which I live. This land is in the rear of the house. I pay a rent of Rs. 100 for the house and the land. I did not know that it was to be used for betting when I let it to the accused for Rs. 250. I was not surprised to get such a high rent for the land, especially when a man was badly in want of it. I have been living in the house for two or three years. I first rented the house alone for Rs. 75, but afterwards I took the land also, when the rent was raised from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100. I wrote to the Commissioner of Police about the use made of the land. It was after the police began to come there to make enquiries. I do not bet in rain at all. I am a broker, and carry on trade. I do not at present make speculation in cotton, opium, or Government papers. I stopped doing so about two, or four, or five years ago. (Laughter.) I stopped it because my funds began to sink. (Laughter.)

Pestonjee Dorabjee Shroff, cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, said that there was a bamboo fence, which separated the compound from the adjacent buildings. There was not a bamboo fence between the building nearer the entrance and the approaching passage. The chawl was occupied by people and cattle and let out in different rooms. There are a number of houses, the roofs of which can be seen from the compound, but I have not shown them in the plan. The clock and the compound are drawn on different scales so as to make them appear to advantage.

Morarji Veljee, cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, said. All the bets are registered in my book at the request of both the parties making bets. After the bets have been made and registered by me the stakes of the bets are deposited with me. The bet is whether the rain will or will not fall during the particular hour of the day. They are making the bets on only the hour mentioned. I think no clock is mentioned. I speculate sometimes in cotton and opium. The stakes are deposited with me in the cases of cotton and opium bets also. There is a place in the Marwaree Bazar where these bets are made, and I have a shop and the others have also their shops there, and the bets are registered there. Those bets are settled at particular times of the day. There is also an accurate clock in the opium speculation compound. I have had a stall in the opium compound for about fourteen or fifteen years. The compound has been there ten or eleven years. Before the existence of the compound I used to register the bets. The clock in the compound has been there for ten years, and the bet is as to what the price will be reached before a certain hour. No clock is mentioned about opium bets as in betting on the cotton ; also no particular clock is mentioned. There is a separate compound for cotton-betting. The compound for cotton bets has been in existence for a long time. I know it for the last fourteen years, but this was opened before that time. There is a clock in the cotton compound, and has been there since I have known the place. I have not got a stall inside the cotton compound, but I have a shop near the opium and cotton compounds. There is no stall inside the opium compound, because it is not big enough to accommodate shops in it. Those who have no shops sit in the compound with their books, and make and register bets and receive stakes from the people. There is a place where betting in Government paper is carried on until after-midnight. The place is near Ramlal's house. They bet as to whether the price of the Government paper will be raised at a particular time. I do not know whether there is a clock there because I don't do that business. If I am in the rain speculation shed, and want to know the time for any purpose I would look at the clock. If I wanted to know whether it was time to smoke or to take food I would look at the clock. (Laughter.) Any other person who goes there, and wants to know the time for any purposes unconnected with betting, would look at the clock. It is placed in such a high position as anybody could see it. It is not so high as the Crawford Markets' clock. (Laughter.)

Re-examined by Mr. Little, witness said that opium betting is completed at 1-45 o'clock. (Laughter.) It is determined by a telegram from Calcutta. The bet made on the previous day is determined on the following day. The betting on opium is done by the day or the month not by the hour. It is always so. Betting on cotton is also in the same way. It is also made on the week, on the month, six months, or twelve hours, but not by the hour. If the cotton speculation is for a week, it is completed at the end of the week. If it is made on Sunday, it would be determined by the price at six o'clock on the following Sunday. The betting on the Government paper is determined by the specified day or hour. When it is 20 minutes to two o'clock, people come there and make bargains, and they fix the bazaar rates here from the telegrams received from Calcutta on the opium speculation matters. The bettors were not particular about a minute or two, but a quarter to two was the fixed hour to determine the bets entered into previously. Genuine opium business and opium speculation are not carried on in the same place. Genuine opium sale is made at the Custom House, because the opium always remains with the Government. The opium speculation is carried on at the Marwaree Bazaar.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, witness said : At a quarter to two after the bargains had been made by merchants a man appointed by the *panch* cried out the settled price. The bets are declared by the crier punctually at a quarter to two. It won't do if it is declared one minute later or before. Everybody has his eye on the clock. If the crier appointed by the *panch* is not on the alert they would wake him up —(laughter)—as they are so eager to know the result.

Nagindass Hathichand said : Bets are made as to whether the rain will fall or not in a certain time, and no mention is made of any clock in any bet. As a matter of fact there is an accurate clock kept in that place. I am going for opium and cotton betting too. My master has a stall at the opium and cotton speculation places. There is an accurate clock at each place, but sometimes the best of clocks get out of order. (Laughter.) All eyes are fixed on the clock as the fatal hour approaches—(laughter)—and the moment the lucky or unlucky hour has arrived the decision is pronounced. All the bargains after that hour are for the next day. The bets on cotton, opium, and rain are registered in the books by shroffs, and the stakes are deposited with them. There is always cash transaction, but sometimes it depends upon the agreement between parties. The clock is not necessary at all after the bets have been declared. (Laughter.) The clock is not looked at except for seeing the time. I have said in my examination-in-chief that all bets are decided by the clock. The statement is correct as the time by which the bargain is complete is entered in the book. The bargain is complete when it rains. The winner gets the money at once if he likes. If the bet is made from 6 to 9 o'clock, and if it rains later the bet is completed at the time of the rainfall. When I said that the bets were decided by the clock in the shed I meant to say that I looked at the clock only to determine whether it was within time for me to enter the bets in the book. If the bet was to be concluded at 12 o'clock, and if it were 12-15 when the parties asked me to enter the bet, I would not do so. The accused are the nominees of the *panch*, i.e., the people who carry on this business.

Re-examined by Mr. Little, witness said that the time and the rainfall were the means to arrive at the determination of the bets. The bets entered in my books are decided by the time shown by the clock in the compound. If it rains during the period of the bet, the time when it rains is entered in my book according to the clock in the shed.

The case was at this stage adjourned until Wednesday, the 3rd instant, at 2-30 p.m.

INDIAN POLO RULES.

WE give below the suggestions put forward by the 7th Hussars, one of the keenest regiments playing polo in India, regarding the proposed changes in the game :—

Rule 6 (*a*). The maximum height of polo ponies shall be 13 hands 3 inches.

(*b*). No pony shall play in a tournament unless it has been measured under these rules, except that a pony in possession of an aged certificate of 13 hands 2 inches from the Stewards of Calcutta, West of India Turf Clubs or up-country measuring committees may be played without being again measured.

(*c*). The Stewards of every tournament shall nominate a committee, consisting of three members, to verify certificates of all ponies which are intended to be played in a tournament. No pony which has not been passed by this Committee shall play in a tournament.

(*d*). The inspection of ponies shall take place during the week previous to the commencement of the tournament.

1. Ponies may be aged or measured by the Stewards of the I P. A. and by the persons duly authorised for that purpose by such Stewards.

The Stewards of the I. P. A. may authorise any person to age and measure ponies under these rules. The authority may be limited to a particular time or place, or it may be general, but it shall in every instance cease at the end of the year. The authority conferred under this rule may be withdrawn at any time.

3. Ponies shall be aged and measured at such times and places only as the Stewards of the I. P. A. shall determine. Notice of the time and place shall be given in a daily newspaper published in the province in which the place is situated. Not less than seven days' notice shall be given.

4. Any two of the persons empowered under Rules 1 and 2 shall form a quorum for the purpose stated and if more than two act the decision shall be that of the majority.

5. If, after the publication of the notice referred to in Rule 3, the necessary quorum cannot be obtained owing to the inability of any person to attend or act the Stewards of the I. P. A. may appoint a substitute for such person.

6. No person shall take any part in ageing, or measuring his own pony or a pony in which he has an interest.

7. The person presenting a pony to be aged or measured shall fill up and sign a form containing such particulars as the Stewards of the I. P. A. shall from time to time direct.

8. When the age or height of a pony is determined under Rule 4, the name, colour, and distinguishing marks of such pony, and the age and height (if any) determined shall be entered in a register kept for the purpose ; and the entry as regards such pony shall be signed by all the persons who have taken part in the determination. If the entry is made in a register which is not kept by the Secretary of the I. P. A. the sheet containing it shall be forwarded to the said Secretary without delay, and shall be filed in the office of the I. P. A.

9. Any person who is dissatisfied with the determination arrived at, may, by a written application presented within three days, apply for another determination. A note of the application shall be made in the register referred to in Rule 10, and if the pony is presented at a time and place, of which due notice shall be given, he shall be again aged or measured, as the case may be. The particulars of the second determination shall be entered in the register above mentioned, and the determination shall be final. If the pony is not presented at the time and place fixed, the original determination shall hold good unless the Stewards of the I. P. A. direct otherwise.

10. A pony shall not be measured if he appears to have been subjected to any improper treatment with a view to reduce his height, or if he is in an unfit state to be measured, and he shall not be aged or measured, if he is unnamed, or if all the particulars required under Rule 5 are not furnished.

If a pony is rejected on the ground that he has been subjected to improper treatment, the persons before whom he is brought may order that he shall not be again presented within a period of six months.

11. For every pony presented to be aged or measured, there shall be paid in advance a fee of Rs.— Such fee shall be credited to the I. P. A.

12. Any perron may, on payment of a fee of— obtain from the Secretary of the I. P. A. a certified extract of an entry in the register referred to in Rule 10.

13. The following rule shall be observed in measuring ponies.

(i) The pony shall stand stripped on a perfectly level platform, and the measurement shall be made at the highest point of the withers with a measuring rod of a pattern approved by the Stewards of the Turf Club.

(ii) He shall be held by a person deputed by the persons conducting the measurement, and he shall not be touched by anyone else without their permisson.

(iii) The head shall be so held that a line from the poll to the withers would be parallel to the platform.

(iv) The forelegs from the point of the shoulder, and the hind legs from the back downwards, shall be as perpendicular to the platform and as parrallel to each other as the conformation of the horse allows.

(v) The wither may be shaved, but the mane must not be pulled down, or the skin of the neck or wither in any way interferred with.

(vi) No allowance shall be made for shoes.

(vii) Not more than 15 minutes shall be allowed for the measurement.

14. In ageing ponies a veterinary surgeon shall, if possible, be consulted.

Rule 8. The Stewards shall nominate two umpires and four goal referees for each match. Those selected as umpires must be regular polo players and must possess a thorough knowledge of the game.

Rule 9 (*a*). The umpires shall not interfere in the game unless appealed to, but it is their duty to order off the ground any player who, after having been formally warned, plays unfairly, or rides dangerously. Such player shall not be replaced.

(*b*). The umpires shall order off the ground any pony which they may consider dangerous or improperly bitted, or which the rider has not under thorough control.

(*c*). In order to be able to discharge their duties properly, umpires must be mounted on well-trained and fast ponies, so as to be able to ride near enough to the ball to give a decision at any moment, and yet not to interfere with the players.

Rule 10. The umpire shall have the power to order play to begin, &c. (Rule 10).

Rule 11. The decision of the umpires shall be final on all questions, &c. (Rule 11).

(*a*). "Riding off" is permitted. "Hustling" is not. The penalty for hustling shall be the same as that for dangerous riding.

(*b*). The following is a general definition of "riding off" :—

Rule 28 (*b*)—"A player shall be considered to ride off fairly when having placed himself abreast of an adversary (after following a line of direction as nearly as possible parallel to that in which his adversary is moving), he gradually forces him from or prevents his continuing in the direction in which he is riding. This definition to be considered together with Rule 26 "on crossing."

"In so riding off a player shall be permitted to use his arm between the shoulder and the elbow, provided the elbow be kept close to to the side."

(*c*). Any other attempt to ride off shall be hustling.

Rule 31 (*b*) *add.*—No player is allowed to play left-handed.

Regulations regarding Station Polo and practice games (to be added to end of I. P. A. rules).

1. In every station where polo is regularly played, the players shall elect a committee of three members to be called the "Station Polo Committee."

2. The duties of the Station Polo Committee shall be to regulate all matters in the station connected with polo, to see that the station games are played in accordance with the I. P. A. rules, and to stop at once any tendency to dangerous or foul riding. With this object they will inspect every pony before it is allowed to play in a practice game, and allow no pony to play except it be well-broken, properly bitted, and under the maximum height.

3. They will also prevent any player from taking part in a fast game, who from ignorance of the rules or from indifferent horsemanship is likely to be a source of danger on the polo field.

4. To give effect to this ides, it will be necessary to regulate the games in a general way into two classes somewhat as follows :—

i.—Games in which only trained men on trained ponies play.

ii.—Games in which trained men may ride young ponies, and beginners may ride well-trained animals.

The Committee will also see that, whenever possible an umpire is appointed for every practice game, in theevent of no one being available for this duty, the back on each side shall be given the authority of an umpire in matters which do not affect him personally.

No form of subsidiary goals shall be adopted.

A MYSTERIOUS ringing of electric bells in a house in Switzerland was traced to a spider, whose web had connected two wires.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council on Thurday morning, Sir Philip Hutchins formally presented the further report of the Select Committee to extend the jurisdiction of the Madras Small Cause Courts, and moved that the Bill to provide for the levy of rates on private estates under the management of Government be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'bles Sir Charles Crosthwaite, Sir Alexander Miller, Mr. Elsmie, and the mover.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller moved that a Bill to amend the Indian Limitation Act of 1877, and the Code of Civil Procedure, be taken into consideration.

Sir Philip Hutchins having suggested one or two technical alterations in the wording of the sections, the following section was added to the Bill : "The provisions of this Act shall apply to every appeal and review of judgment heard after the passing hereof, notwithstanding that the judgment appealed from, or under review, may have been passed of the petition of appeal, or application for review, presented, before the passing of this Act."

The Bill was then passed.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Crosthwaite, in introducing a Bill to further provide for the administration of towns in Lower Burma, said : "Your Excellency, the Bill is almost a transcript of Regulation No. 6 of 1891, which was enacted to provide for the administration of towns in Upper Burma. The Bill is in the main a measure of police. The police administration in Burma, as in other parts of the Indian Empire, and perhaps more than in other parts, offers problems of much difficulty. One of the most difficult is now to get the police force into touch with the people, and to obtain their good-will and assistance, without the task of detecting and repressing crime is very hard. One cause of our difficulties has been that we have neglected the old indigenous institutions of the country, and have endeavoured to work entirely through a police department which has no close connection with the people. When we annexed Upper Burma we were brought into contact with the indigenous system, and by means of the Village Regulation, and afterwards of the Upper Burma Towns' Regulation, a timely, and, as I believe the records of Burman administation will show, a successful effort was made to preserve and utilise that system, and to connect it with our police. As the success of the Village Regulation led to an extension of the system to Lower Burma, where the indigenous institutions of the country have been partially overlaid and destroyed, so the success of the Upper Burma Towns' Regulation has led the Chief Commissioner to ask for a similar enactment for Lower Burma Towns. All over Burma there was, in former times, a police machinery by which villages and portions of towns had their headmen, under whom were minor officials, each entrusted with the supervision of a number of houses, usually ten. Even where this machinery has, from ignorance and neglect, fallen into disuse, people are readily induced to adopt it again, and take to it without difficulty. As an example and proof of this I may state that in 1883 Rangoon and its neighbourhood were in a very disturbed state. Dacoities and robberies were frequent, and life and property were both unsafe. The police were helpless and disheartened, although their Superintendent, the late Mr. Jameson, was one of the most experienced and able officers in Burma. Like most successful Indian administrators he took counsel of the people of the country, and at their desire the old system was reverted to. The town was divided into wards, and 'myoganluggyis' which is the Burmese translation of aldermen, were appointed, who undertook to help the police to supervise bad characters and prevent crime. The system has been worked now for nearly ten years without legislative sanction, and as the Chief Commissioner reports, since that time Rangoon has been remarkably free from crimes of violence, and it is generally believed that the myoganlugyi system has contributed materially to its immunity from disturbance. I mention this instance to show that the Bill, which may be described as the legal expression of the Rangoon system, contains nothing that is new or strange to the country, but rather proposes to revive old institutions, which have not altogether disappeared and which, when restored, will be welcome to the people. The measure is of a very simple character, its main provisions being, (1) the division of towns into wards and blocks ; (2) the appointment of persons to be headmen of wards, or aldermen of blocks ; (3) the conferment on such headmen and aldermen of certain powers, and the imposition on them of certain duties. I may add that although for police purposes it is proposed to apply the Bill to all towns, yet care will be taken to interfere in no way with the duties, powers, and responsibilities of Municipal Committees and the Bill is so drawn as to enable the Chief Commissioner, in each case, to restrict the general duties of headmen and elders to such limits as may appear to him fit."

The Council then adjourned for fourteen days.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

**WE have received a copy of the annual report of the Uncovenanted Service General Provident Association (commonly known as Scott's Fund, or the Ratnagiri Death Fund) for the year 1891. This fund is now in its fifth year, having been started in 1887. The report shows that they have had twelve deaths in five years, and that the numbers on the roll are now very nearly 500. They only charge entrance fees in this fund, and survivors pay up each Re. 1 per death. They had 461 members on the rolls at the end of 1891. And the numbers are fast running up. They pay heirs Re. 1 for every surviving member up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000. The entrance fees are charged at a gradually rising rate for every year of an applicant's age, starting with 4 as. in 1888 and stopping at Re. 1 in 1900. They thus pay 8 as. for every year of an applicant's age in 1892 and 9 as. next year, and so on. The admissible maximum age of entry is blocked gradually, commencing with 55 years in 1888, 54 in 1889, and so on downwards, stopping at 50 in 1893, i.e., next year. The fund is open to all irrespective of caste or creed. Also to persons outside Government employ, considering that they have had twelve deaths in five years, the survivors have had to pay for about three deaths a year per 500 or equal to 6 per thousand. An extremely reasonable rate. They started the year with an opening balance of Rs. 3,806, and closed with 6,723 after paying all charges—death-claims, &c. We hear that benefits to heirs among the twelve deaths in five years referred to, ranged from Rs. 60 for a total payment by one deceased of Rs. 10 during life to Rs. 497 paid to another for an outlay of Rs. 23 during life. The fund seems extremely economically managed, and bids fair to be very popular. It appears to have been originally started by Mr. Scott, Deputy Collector, for the benefit of

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS." in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India, from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

TEAS—NEW NEILGHERRY TEAS: Congou, at As. 9; Souchong, As. 12; Pekoe, Re. 1-2; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6 per lb. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Exchange Tables, Rupees into Sterling and Sterling into Rupees, from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6 1-8d., rising by thirty-seconds. Bound in full cloth, Re. 1-4. A few copies specially prepared for Banks and Mercantile Offices, printed on strong paper, strongly bound in half leather and cloth, Rs. 2-8.—ADDISON & Co., Madras.

NEW BROWN CHAMOIS LEATHER Washing "Varsity" Caps. Cash or V. P. P., Rs. 3-4 each.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!!—Best Hams as supplied to several Clubs, Hotels, and Messes, As. 12 per lb. Quality and Freshness Guaranteed. Received regularly every fortnight by Mail Steamers. Outstation orders promptly executed.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

LOUIS KUHNE'S SCIENCE of Healing without Medicines SOLD at B. X. FURTADO and BROTHER, Bombay. Handbill sent free on application.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.—Just received in Fancy Tin Boxes, Vegetable, at Rs. 4-8, 8-12 and 18. FLOWER at Rs. 4-8, 6-12, and 8-12.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—PORTABLE ENGINES, Vertical Engines and Boilers, Horizontal Engines and Centrifugal Pumps. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN and Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

TEA, for Invalids and Ladies in Delicate Health. Our light BREAKFAST MIXTURE at 12 Ans. per lb. Packet.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SECOND-HAND Bijou Orchestran Organs, with 4 music rolls and case complete; in good order, very little used, Rs. 90.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER to organize a new Band. Apply with terms and copies of testimonials to the CHIEF MINISTER, Palanpur State.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT for a Mill. Must be thoroughly conversant with all office work connected with Mill Management. Apply by letter only to the SUPERINTENDENT, E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Mills.

WANTED, a competent ENGINEER, to take charge of a Steam Pump, Ice Machine, and Electric Light. Apply, stating terms and enclosing copies of certificates to the Vice-President, Council of Regency, Bikanir, Rajputana.

DR. W. G. MONTGOMERY, Civil Surgeon of Buldana, says:—I had a case of Chronic Darrhœa to treat in a resident of the village, and as he would not take Hospital Medicines for fear of being charged I tried him with a bottle of MOTIWALA'S Dysentrodyne, and I am happy to record with signal results.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 30.

THE price of Silver was lower in both the ruling markets yesterday, the decline in London having been ½d. per oz., at 39 1-16d.; and in New York ⅜ cent., at 85½ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London still 4·88½ dollars. All the London Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged; as also were the market rates of discount. The weekly shipments of Specie to India included £30,000 in Silver to Calcutta. Paris quotations come unaltered.

No quotations are to hand from London under to-day's date, the markets there being virtually closed in anticipation of Monday's holiday; and from New York the price of Bar Silver comes unchanged at 85½ cents per oz.

No further change is reported in the Wheat or Seed Market. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,940,000 quarters, or 180,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull, the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, without any East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged, as also were American Arrivals in the nearer positions; but in the more distant ones they were 1-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 3 63-64d. for July-August deliveries, and 4½d. for November-December. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady. It is announced that there will be holidays till Wednesday.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 6,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 55,000 bales (including 2,000 East Indians); but the amount forwarded to consumers was 5,000 bales less, at 49,000 bales. The week's Imports were 30,000 bales less, at 10,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished during the week by 46,000 bales; but as it stood yesterday, it was 454,000 bales and 733,000 bales heavier than in last year and the year before, respectively. The Stock of Surats had been reduced during the week by 4,000 bales, say to 47,000 bales. The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe had fallen off during the week by 90,000 bales, and of Surats there were 16,000 bales less in sight; the comparative figures now showing an increase in the total Supply compared with last year and the year before of 1,001,000 bales and 1,651,000 bales, respectively; and in the case of East Indian Cotton a falling off of 67,000 bales and 254,000 bales in the same comparison. The price of American Cotton in Liverpool had advanced ⅛d. during the week; and Arrivals to the same extent; the spot quotation yesterday showing a decline of ⅛d. compared with that ruling at the same time last year, and of 2⅛d. against the price in 1890.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid-Uplands was unchanged at 7½ cents; but September Futures were 4 points lower, at 7·40 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales, making 5,000 for the week; and the total figures for this season now show an increase of 154,000 bales as against last year's, and of 1,292,000 bales compared with those for the year before.

To-day's message reports the spot price in New York still unaltered, but an advance of 5 points in Futures, at 7·45 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were *nil*. The quantity in sight was 8,980,000 bales against 8,970,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts	5,000	8,000	2,300
" exports to U. Kingdom	16,000	18,000	2,790,000
" " Continent	15,000	2,000	2,021,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	7,044,000	6,890,000	5,752,000
" exports to U. K. do.	3,251,000	3,294,000	2,790,000
" " to Continent do.	2,495,000	2,434,000	2,024,000
" Stock in the Ports	440,000	228,000	70,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 29th ultimo, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total supply of all kinds	2,970,000	1,989,270	1,319,210
" Surats	291,000	357,000	544,680
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,478,000	1,024,320	745,120
" London	13,000	16,000	14,000
American afloat	30,000	30,000	15,000
East Indian "	12,000	10,000	44,000
Total	1,533,000	1,080,320	818,120
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 1-16d.	4 7-16d.	6 11-16d.
" Good Dhollerah	3 3-8d.	3 9-16d.	4d.
Difference	11-16d.	3d.	2 11-16d.

A small business has been done in Cotton here again to-day, and that entirely for local spinners' account; but the tone of the market has been steady and prices are unchanged. The purchases by the Mills sum up 1,600 bales, made up of 250 Khangaum; 200 each of Bengal, at Rs. 173; Karanja, at Rs. 174-81; Nugger, at Rs. 174; and Talputury, at Rs. 182; 150 Wadwan, at Rs. 180; and 100 each of Barsee, at Rs. 183; Mulkapur, at Rs. 185; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 170 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have again been taken to a moderate extent for export on steady markets, and on the basis of previous quotations in all cases.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	683	bales.
Wheat	15,400	cwts.
Linseed	5,473	"
Rapeseed	1,962	"
Poppyseed	531	"
Groundnuts	1,213	"
Castorseed	1,461	"
Rice	6,845	"

FREIGHTS are quieter in tone, but without any change in rates. Business has been done for Liverpul, ready, per City of Dundee (s.), at 13s. per ton for Wheat; for Antwerp, ready, per Arago (s.), for Wheat and Seeds, at 14s. 3d. per ton; for Marseilles, shipment next week, per Branksome Hall (s.), at 14s. per Seeds, and Wheat at 14s. per ton; for Marseilles and Genoa. For January-February shipment, for Seeds, Wheat, and Cotton, at 18s. per ton; and for Rubattino Steamer Ports, for March-May shipment, at Rs. 13¾, old Scale, for Seeds and Wheat, Rs. 14⅜ for Linseed, and Rs. 16½ for Cotton.

EXCHANGE opened weak at 1s. 2 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s 2 15-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 3 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits. We have heard of next to nothing doing in the last named, but a considerable amount of Demand was bought by Bazaar speculators, and the rate fell 1-32d. to 1s. 3 29-32d. for a short time, but soon rallied to the former level of 1s. 2 25-16d. this time, however, without finding buyers, and we closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 2 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 29-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 1-16 to 3-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·59½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—To-day having been the July settling day a large business has been done, the feeling having been weak, and rates declining. A good deal was booked in Fours at 106⅜, and subsequently, at 106 5-16, the rate finally settling down to 106⅛ for Money, at which the market closed, with the August account quoted at 105⅝; and 4½ per Cents at 105⅜, nominal.

SHARES have been neglected on all lines and quotations generally are unchanged in the absence of fresh business.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending July 23, 1892.)

DESCRIPTION	1892.	1891.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	29,206	27,815	1,391	...	...	12,025
Goods	30,459	30,517	...	58	...	9,956
Other earnings	3,189	5,185	...	1,996	...	991
Weekly total	62,854	63,517	...	663	...	...
Aggregate	2,15,926	2,38,838	...	...	...	22,972

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, JULY 30.

10 p.m.	83·3

SUNDAY NIGHT, JULY 31.

6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	79·5
2 p.m.	80·2
4 p.m.	78·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WALLER—July 23, at Poona, of entoric fever, William Arthur McCulloch Waller, Lieutenant, 25th Bo. Rifles, second son of the late Col. Waller, V.C., aged 23.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSON—July 23, at Shillong, the wife of H Luttman Johnson, of twin sons.
THOMAS—July 14, at Brurwood, Mussoorie, the wife of R A Thomas, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STEWART—BRADY—July 27, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Revd H B Hyde, M A A Gordon Stewart, of Chittagong, to Florence Mary Gilroy, only daughter of the late P H W Brady, Esq, of Killarney Co, Kerry, Ireland, and of Mrs Fuller, Chittagong.

DEATHS.

FOGGO—July 24, drowned at Nimtollah Ghat, David Carlyle R Foggo, Assistant Superintendent, I G S N Co' aged 27 years, 8 months, 27 days.
TOBIN—At Jubbulpore, Jane Martha, the beloved wife of Lieutenant W T Tobin, late Royal Artillery, and retired from the D P W, aged 52 years and 2 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1892.

AN interesting correspondence has passed between Lord Roberts and the authors of "Imperial Defence" on the subject of Army Reform, which brings into relief the necessity, and establishes the possibility, of effecting a vast improvement in the present costly and quite inadequate system of recruiting the seventy thousand Europeans forming the backbone of the army for the defence of India against foreign aggression. Sir Charles Dilke, in collaboration with Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, set forth in the fifth chapter of the work in question the difficulties in the way of efficient army administration, which arise from the necessity of providing for three distinct and dissimilar services at Home in India, and in Colonial garrisons. Until some twenty years ago, soldiers were enlisted for twenty-one years' service. Sir H. Havelock Allen, writing from personal experience, attributed the success of his father's operations in the Mutiny to the fact that his force was composed for the most part of robust soldiers of twelve years' service, who marched day and night on very inadequate rations, and when they came up with the enemy, mastered them by sheer physical strength. Such feats could not, in the opinion of that officer, have been accomplished with the immature soldiers who now fill the ranks. The long service system broke down, and was replaced by an imitation of the Continental plan, which combines short service with the colours, and large reserves of trained men. That system works satisfactorily enough where service is compulsory, and the whole valid male population is passed through the active army. In England conscription is an impossibility, and in any case it would not be possible to employ a conscript army on continuous foreign service. Neither France nor Germany would venture upon such an experiment, especially after the brief experience of the employment of French troops in Tonquin, which entailed upon Mr. Ferry, the "Tonquinois" political extinction. A three years' service is as impossible in England, while one Army has to provide also for the demands of India and the Colonies. As the evidence taken by the Wantage Committee revealed, recruits whose ages are entered as eighteen are frequently a year and sometimes even two years younger. Under a three years' system, lads, after undergoing one year's training in England, if sent to India would have to return home after less than two years' service in this country and the expense of passages to and fro would be enormous. For a similar reason three years' men would not be sent to Colonial garrisons. To meet this difficulty the term of enlistment is fixed at twelve years, of which a maximum of eight are spent with the colours, and the remainder in the reserve. The eight years' maximum applies to those whose battalions go abroad. The others may pass into the reserve seven years or less, under special circumstances.

Sir Charles Dilke considers that this system has proved on the whole satisfactorily, though at great cost, for India and the Colonial stations—an opinion which he would not find generally shared in India—but that it has ruined the Home Army both from the point of view of administration and of war training. This latter view will not be dissented from by any one who has followed the recent discussion on the subject. To keep the battalions in India at their full complement the battalions at home are depleted. The battalions are perpetually shifting not only between England and India and the Colonies, but between the several stations at home. The battalion being the only permanent unit, the Home Army cannot he grouped into brigades, divisions, and army corps, which is indispensable if officers are to acquire experience in the handling of large bodies of men. To remedy this state of things, the writers propose that the Home Army should be freed from the incubus of providing for the reliefs of the British Army in India and the garrisons of the naval stations. While the military result of the present system is disastrous to the Home Army, the financial result is oppressive to the Indian Government, which has to defray the entire cost of the Indian armies, European and Native, in the country, and, besides, has to remit to England four millions sterling per annum for military home charges. These four millions, Sir Charles Dilke points out, exceed the total cost of the British force in India, including its command and administration, and far exceeds the total cost of the native force of 145,000 men. Much of this cost he regards as indispensable. Pensions, amounting to more than two millions sterling, are "a necessary part of any system for employing Europeans in India." A quarter of a million is paid for ordnance stores; £300,000 for officers on furlough, and pay of regiments on voyage out and home. The transport of the reliefs, and the home-going of time-expired men comes to £222,000. There is in addition to these heavy items, a sum of £750,000 paid by the Government of India to the Imperial Government "in aid of army estimates, to meet the home effective charges for the regular forces serving in India." This the writers denounce as a monstrous price for India to pay for British recruits, in addition to the cost of their sea-voyage out and home, and of their pay while on passage. They point out that the amount exceeds the whole cost of the general staff and administration of the two Indian armies, numbering 218,000 men. For this £750,000 a year the Indian Government could enlist ten thousand men every year in England; keep them in barracks, well-officered for a year, find them manœuvring grounds, and give them a first-rate military training. The £750,000 is not paid for any direct service, or the maintenance of a single recruit, all the charges incurred by India in England being paid for out of the rest of the four millions sterling. Lord Roberts regards the present charge for drafts for India as heavy, but he doubts whether the Treasury would consent to revise the agreement. The doubt is well-founded if the Government of India cannot find means to bring the Treasury to a better appreciation of the equities. Sir Charles Dilke maintains that India should be free to provide the necessary supply of British soldiers in its own way. One immediate result of this freedom would be the saving of this £750,000 a year.

The scheme of Army reform put forward in "Imperial Defence" is that the three services now administered from the War Office should be severed. The Home Army would consist of a hundred thousand men as at present, enlisted to serve three years with the colours, at the end of which time they should either enter the reserve for seven years, or the Indian army for eighteen, under the inducements as to pay and pension which the Government of India would find desirable the Colonial and other naval stations would be handed over to the Admiralty with the fourteen thousand Royal Marines, now costing one million per annum, and a transfer of two millions sterling from the army to the navy estimates would enable the Admiralty to raise and train more marines to garrison the naval bases. The temptation of having to spend only the three years between eighteen and twenty-one with the colours, would encourage recruiting, and the inducement of good pay and shilling-a-day pension to soldiers who serve eighteen years in India would suffice to bring a contingent of six thousand soldiers who had passed three years in the Home Army to accept service in India. In these proposals Lord Roberts expresses general concurrence, while pointing out certain defects. He objects to the permanent division of the army into home and foreign service regiments, and also to the compulsory transfer to the reserve of the men who serve three years with the colours and are not required for India. He recommends that the home regiments should be strengthened by the presence of a proportion of long service men, by allowing a certain number to remain with the colours after the three years, and also permitting a certain number of men on Indian service to change into home regiments. If the Home regiments were wholly composed of short service men they would not be ready to take part in minor expeditions, and in case of a war with a great Power it would be dangerous to send insufficiently trained reservists to fight regular troops with the magazine rifle. He suggests the interchangeability of the Home and Indian regiments, and the lengthening of foreign service to twenty years. Sir Charles Dilke, it is understood, acquiesces in these suggestions, and Lord Roberts in a second letter written on June 28, the substance of which is given by a contemporary, expresses his satisfaction that Sir Charles Dilke agrees with the suggestion to allow a certain number of deserving long-time soldiers to exchange foreign for Home service, and to grant furlough to good men, thus making the army more acceptable to all ranks. The fact that the Commander-in-Chief in India entertains and approves of the proposal that India shall once more possess a long-service army, specially recruited and organised for Indian needs, brings us, it may be hoped, within a measurable distance of a fundamental reform in our present cumbrous, costly, and inefficient military system.

THE *Times* has a very inadequate idea of the nature of "the existing causes of the present tension" between the Amir Abdurrahman and the Government of India, when it recommends a special mission to Kabul as the means of setting things right. To write of the Amir that he would probably decline to visit India, shows a want of appreciation of the diplomatic point at issue. His Highness some time since proposed to visit not only India but England. His declared intention was to pay a visit to her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and to confer with Lord Salisbury on the political situation in Central Asia. In accordance with his usual habit of professing to consult Afghan opinion before taking any step of importance, he communicated his intention to the Sirdars and Moollahs, and asked for their views. As might have been expected the Sirdars agreed that it was desirable that he should personally proceed to London, and the Moollahs found that there would be nothing inconsistent with religion in crossing the seas and seeing the ways of the infidels in their own home. It was decided that in the absence of the Amir, the Government should be carried on by his Highness's eldest son and heir-apparent, who is now of full age, and has had some experience of administrative work. The intention of the Amir to proceed to England was communicated to the Government of India. The inconvenience of having matters of high politics discussed in London between his Highness and Lord Salisbury over the heads of the Government of India, had not probably occurred to the mind of the Amir, but it could not escape the attention of the Foreign Office. It was intimated to his Highness that it would be desirable that he should in the first instance visit the Viceroy, with whom all matters appertaining to the relations between India and Afghanistan have to be discussed. This was bringing back matters to the point at which they had arrived when the proposal that Sir Mortimer Durand should proceed on a special mission to Kabul, to come to an understanding on points which require to be discussed, was met with a distinct negative. Under those circumstances the suggestion in the *Times* that a special mission should be now despatched with a view to the removal of the tension is, to say the least, inopportune.

A YEAR ago we pointed out that the police of the Central Provinces were an ill-paid, ill-housed, and illiterate force, the constable's pay being lower than an average labourer's, and the head-constable supporting his dignity on Rs. 8-12 a month. We are glad to learn that since then "a most important and salutary reform has been effected in the matter of the pay and prospects of the subordinate police." A scheme has been prepared under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, whereby the pay of constables and head constables is raised, the number of the latter being increased, while the classes of sub-inspector and chief constable are combined under the former name, and given consolidated salaries at improved rates. Notwithstanding this, while resignations have fallen from 277 to 234, desertions have risen from 83 to 96, so that it would almost appear as if the enhanced rate of the pay is still insufficient to tempt suitable men from other occupations. It is admitted that the force as at present constituted contains an unduly large percentage of bad characters though the Inspector-General hastens to disclaim any intention to convey an impression that the vices of the few have leavened the whole force. And he believes that the improvement in pay and prospects will enable him to secure a better class of recruits and to weed out the doubtful men. But what is the improvement which the Inspector-General speaks of as an important and salutary reform? It gives the constable six rupees instead of Rs 5-12, and promises him an increase to seven rupees. Until now he has been subject to stoppages, until his pay dwindled to five rupees. Stoppages will be abolished, and the constable will receive his monthly pay clear. The head constable gets ten rupees, but both he and the constable have to work harder for it, and to keep the expenditure within budget estimates, a decrease in the force is to be effected. Grants for the construction of better quarters have been made, but these fall far short of actual requirements. The changes which have been made are undoubtedly in the right direction, but not much can yet be said to have been done. The pay is still below that of labourers and artificers. As evidence of the necessity for extensive reforms and the enlistment of a better class of men the Inspector-General quotes a case which has just come before him, in which four police constables at an outpost were found committing a burglary. They are now, it is satisfactory to learn, in jail.

MR. LEONARD LYELL, whose return for Orkney and Shetland completes the General Election of 1892, is a son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Lyell, and a nephew of the late Sir Charles Lyell, the famous geologist. Mr. Lyell who was born in 1850, was geological lecturer at the Royal School of Mines. He is a county justice of the peace for Forfarshire, and has represented Orkney and Shetland in Parliament since 1885. Mr. Lyell is not an aggressive member of Parliament and is not credited with any of the so-called "fads" of his party. Local option is the only one of these he favours, being indifferent as to Disestablishment, the abolition of the House of Lords and Woman Suffrage. Orkney and Shetland have been represented by a Liberal since 1832, and generally return their member without a contest. In 1886 the Liberal candidate was elected with a majority of 378. In 1885 Mr. Lyell defeated the Hon. C. T. Dundas, Conservative, by 1,412 votes and in 1886, Mr. Hoare, Unionist Liberal, who was defeated by 1,071. Considering these majorities the expense and trouble of a contest at first sight would appear futile, but as the electorate numbers 7,076 and the total number polled in 1886 was only 3,735, there was a possibility of a locally popular candidate turning the tables.

IT is satisfactory to learn, writes a London correspondent, that the late reduction in the rate of book post packages to India and the colonies has already brought about a large accession of new business, which, when the official statistics are published, will probably be found to have quite fulfilled the anticipations of Mr. Henniker Heaton. The reason is not far to seek. Agents like Messrs. King used to send their periodicals to Calais in bulk, and they were posted to India at the rate of a halfpenny for two ounces; but now that the English rate has been made uniform with the Continental, there is no longer anything to gain by dealing with the French Post Office: while the general public is more profuse in its consignments of papers to friends in India. The same story holds good with regard to overland letters, since the former charges were, at the instance of the modern

TELEGRAMS

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE END OF THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Mr. L. Lyell, the Liberal candidate, has been elected for Orkney and Shetland.

THE TOTAL MAJORITY.

Counting Sir Thomas Sutherland as Member for Greenock, instead of Mr. Bruce, Liberal, Mr. Gladstone now has a majority of forty.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

It has been decided that the Queen's Speech on the opening of Parliament shall be of the briefest nature.

THE FRENCH IN MOROCCO.

TANGIER, JULY 29.

Preparations on the grandest scale are being made at Fez for the reception of Count D'Aubigny, the French Minister.

FRIGHTFUL HEAT IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, JULY 29.

The heat here and in all the cities in the East States is unprecedented in its intensity. The hospitals are filled with cases of sunstroke and the mortality is serious.

Business is almost at a standstill and horses are dying wholesale in the streets.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The marriage of the Hon. Victor Cavendish, Member for West Derbyshire, to Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice, the daughter of Lord and Lady Lansdowne, was yesterday solemnized at St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Church was crowded with members of the highest society.

The presents to the bride were superb.

DECORATION FOR VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

A Royal Warrant has been issued creating a decoration consisting of a Silver Oak wreath for Volunteer officers. The officers are only eligible for the decoration after twenty years' service.

ILLNESS OF MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone is confined to his bed with a slight cold.

THE CHOLERA IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

Several cases of suspected cholera have taken place in villages on the Austrian and German frontier.

THREATENED STRIKE IN LANCASHIRE.

A meeting of Master Spinners representing ten million spindles was held yesterday at Oldham when a resolution was passed to give one month's notice for a ten per cent. reduction of wages.

A strike of thirty-two thousand operatives is consequently expected.

DEATH OF MRS. PLOWDEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 31.

Mrs. Trevor Chichele Plowden died at the Bolarum Residency last night, at nine o'clock. She had been ill only a few days, and the sad news of her death comes as a great shock to every one. The most widespread sympathy is felt for Mr. Plowden and his family in their terrible bereavement. Although Mrs. Plowden had been only a few months in Hyderabad she had endeared herself to every one, and had won all hearts by her sweet and gracious manners.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JULY 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, JULY 30.

The Thibet (extra) left here this afternoon for Bombay.

COLOMBO, JULY 31.

The mail steamer Cathay, from Bombay, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 28.

Total week's sales of Cotton	55,000	bales.
" " " Surats	2,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	10,000	"
" " " Surats	Nil	"
" " Stock of Cotton	1,478,000	"
" " " Surats	47,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton in London	13,000	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3⅜

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	96⅞
3 per cent. Rentes	98½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 13-16
Bar Silver	39 1-16

A LECTURE was recently delivered by Dr. Wellington Adams on an electrical express line now being built between Chicago and St. Louis. The new railway presents several features of novelty, says the *Electrical Review*, and the result will be eagerly waited for by the whole profession. To begin with, the track is on a bee line between the two cities and the speed is to average 100 miles an hour—that is, trains will cover the 250 miles in two hours and a-half. The maximum grades are 2 per cent., and these chiefly occur at points where it is necessary to raise the line over stream or highway crossings. But in general the track is made level, and the roads are led over it by suitable inclines, this arrangement being found to be much cheaper. The permanent way is to be extra solidly built and ballasted with stone only, and the metals will be of the Californian type, which obviates the ordinary fish-plates and joints. The cars have long, sloping heads, and seem admirably adapted for the work. They are mounted on two bogies, each having a 200 horse-power gearless motor attached to it. The chief point of interest to our readers will be in the electrical system of distribution. The details are not yet fully published, but we gather that the scheme involves multiphase currents, and is generally as follows:—There will be two power stations, each about seventy-five miles from one of the two termini. One of these stations is located at a coal mine, the other near a large natural water-power. Each station will supply power to one half of the line, in two sections; so that the whole track will be divided into four main sections, each of which will be again sub-divided into ten-mile lengths. The dynamos will be similar to those used for the Frankfort Lauffen transmission plant, and will run at 500 volts. The power will be transformed to 25,000 volts, and then carried by the transmission mains to the sub-stations, where it will be transformed down to 3,000 volts, at which tension the trolley wire will be served. The point, perhaps, of chief interest is the use of two wires only. How this is to be accomplished is not stated, but Dr. Wellington Adams says they have a complete system.

POONA SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 30.

THE Poona Sky Races opened to-day with the following results:—

1ST RACE.—"The Scurry"—Rs. 170, and a cup, value Rs. 29. For all galloways 13·3 and under, who have never won a race or handicap, value Rs. 500, up to time of starting. Distance—3 furlongs. Weights—13·3 English and Colonials to carry 11·3; Arabs and C. B.'s 10·5. Penalties.—Winners: once, 3lbs, twice, 5lbs, three times, 7lbs, of tener, 10lbs, Allowances—3lbs per quarter inch. Maidens 3lbs, of the day, 3lbs. Galloways who have never won a race or handicap, value Rs. 150, up to time of starting, 4lbs. *Bona-fide* polo ponies, with Secretary's certificate of having been regularly played up to 1st July, 1892, allowed one stone. Allowances accumulative. Entries—9th May, Rs. 5, 9th June, Rs. 10, and 9th July, Rs. 20. No starting sweep.

Mr Framji Dorabji's ch a p Antelope, 8st 2lb, Ebrahim	1
Mr Moochool Shah's g a gal Speed of Thought, 10st 8lb, Capt LeGallais	2
Captain Le Gallais' b a gal Thistle, 9st 6lb, Clemenson	3
Mr Kirk's b a p Bayleaf, 7st 5lb, Native	0
Mr Cursetjee's b a p Hermit, 8st 3lb, Jessa	0
Mr Brook's ch cb gal Despair, 8st 3·b, Mr Crawley	0
Dr Martin's ch a gal Mystery, 8st 6lb, Abdal Rahman	0
Aga Z Shah's g a p Pekin, 8st 11lb, Mahomed	0
Mr Farmer's b cb m Woman's Right, 8st 11lbs, Ahmed	0
Mr Harvey's ch cb gel Friendship, 9st, Capt Anderson	0
Capt Harrison's b cb gel Cavalier, 8st 3lb, Native	0
Mr Heysham's ch cb m Lady Bird, 9st 3lb, Mr Baynes	0
Mr Ulcy's ch a p Red Hazard, 8st 4lb, Gibbs	0
Captain Minchin's sk aus gel C R, 9st 5lb, Capt Welman	0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Speed of Thought; 4 to 1 against Pekin; 6 to 1 against C. R.; 5 to 1 against Hermit; 8 to 1 against Friendship; 30 to 1 against Mystery, Woman's Right, and Cavalier; and 40 to 1 against Lady Bird.

Won by a head; neck between second and third. Time—38½ seconds.

2ND RACE.—"The Wanowrie Stakes"—Rs. 170 and a cup, value Rs. 29. For all maiden Arabs who have never won a race or handicap, value Rs. 500, up to time of starting. Distance—1¼ mile. Weights—Weight for aged raised 21 lbs. Penalties—Winners of a race or handicap: once, 3, twice, 5, thrice 7, oftener, 10 lbs. Allowances—Maidens of the day allowed 3 lbs. Horses who have never won a race or handicap, value Rs. 150, up to time of starting, allowed 4 lbs. Galloways allowed 5 lbs. Horses which comply with General Rule 2 allowed 5 lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entries—9th May, Rs. 5, 9th June, Rs. 10, and 9th July, Rs. 20. No starting sweep.

Mr Newton's g a h Venture, 9st 2lbs, Ebrahim	1
Mr Cursetjee's g a h Venus, 10st 3lbs, Capt Anderson	2
Mr Esau Khalifa's g a colt Rujeeb, 8st 1lb, Luchman	3
Mr Cookson's g a h Silver Grey, 10st 2lbs, Owner	0
Mr Gordon's br a h Nowminar, 10st 2lbs, Capt Welman	0
Aga Coochie Shah's ch a colt Rishan II, 9st 7lbs, Aga S Shah	0
Mr Woolmer's b a h Shumtave, 9st 7lbs, Owner	0
Mr Farmer's br a gal Revenge, 9st 2lbs, Ahmed	0

Betting: Even on Rujeeb; 4 to 1 against Newminster; 6 to 1 against Venture and Revenge; 10 to 1 against Venus, Silver Grey, and Shumtave; and 12 to 1 against Revenge.

Won easily by several lengths. A poor third. Time—2 min. 29 secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Colonials"—Rs 170 and a cup, value Rs. 29. For all horses who have never won a race or handicap, value Rs. 2,000, up to time of starting. Distance—½ mile. Weights—Weight for age and class raised 14 lbs. Penalties—Winners of a race or handicap, value Rs. 500; once, 3, twice, 5, thrice, 7, oftener, 10lbs. Winners since 1st May, 1890, of a race or handicap, value, Rs. 1,000 and upwards, once, 5, twice 7, thrice, 10, oftener, 14 lbs. extra. Penalties accumulative. Allowances—Maidens allowed 3lbs.; of the day 3lbs. Horses who have never won a race or handicap, value Rs. 150, up to time of starting allowed 6lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entries—9th May, Rs. 5, 9th June, Rs. 10, and 9th July, Rs. 20. No starting sweep.

Mr Woolmer's ch c colt Monk, 3st 9lbs, Owner	1
Mr Stewart's b aus gold Might, late Mite, 11st, Capt Welman	2
Mr Symon's g aus gold Woodsnipe, late Master Jack, 9st 6lbs, Capt Anderson	3
Col Moore's b aus gold Assurance, 11st, Mr Bentinck	0
Mr Pennell's bk aus m Leila, 8st 13lbs, Clemenson	0
Mr Whitehead's b aus gold Laureate, 9st 6lbs, Mokinda	0
Mr Farmer's blk aus gold Jones, 9st 6lbs, Ahmed	0
Mr Woolmer's b cb g Masher, 6st 8lbs, Native	0

Betting: Even on Might; 3 to 1 against Monk; 4 to 1 against Woodsnipe; 8 to against Leila, Laureate, and Masher, and 10 to 1 against the rest.

Won by a neck. One length separated second and third. Time—1 min. 20½ secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Lilliputs."—Rs. 170 and a cup, value Rs. 29. For all ponies who have never won a race or handicap, value Rs. 500, up to time of starting. Distance—half mile. Weights—13-2 English and Colonials to carry 11 stone, Arabs 10-7, C. Bs. 10-2. Penalties—Winners of a race or handicap; once, 3, twice, 5, thrice, 7, and oftener 10 lbs. Allowances—3 lbs per quarter inch. Maidens allowed 3 lbs.; of the day 3 lbs; Ponies who have never won a race or handicap, value Rs. 150, up to time of starting allowed 4 lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entries—9th May, Rs. 5, 9th June, Rs. 10, and 9th July Rs. 20. No starting sweep.

Mr Murray's bk a p The Zulu, 9st 5lbs, C B Mahomed	1
Aga Z Shah's g a p Pekin, 9st 11lbs, Aga S Shah	2
Mr Woolmer's ch cng m Mistletoe, 10st 2lbs, Owner	3
Mr Lewin's ch a p Gold, 10st 1lbs, Captain Welman	0
Mr Woolmer's g a p Moonshine, 9st 12lbs, Tookaram	0
Mr Hussan bin Budder g a p Ava, 9st 11lbs, Mr Bentinck	0
Mr Musjeed bin Mohsen's g a p Greyleg, 8st 5lbs, Ebrahim	0
Mr Framji Dorabji's b a p Kaitan, 9st 3lbs, Capt Anderson	0
Capt Baxter's b a p Tiddass, 9st 2lbs, Owner	0
Colonel Rhodes' br a p The Crow, 9st 2lbs, Mr Crawley	0
Mr S A W's g a p Rosy Morn, 8st 13lbs, Native	9

BETTING:—4 to 8 on Mistletoe; 5 to 1 against Moonshine, Pekin, and Kaitan; and 15 to 1 against the rest.

Won by a head. Head also separated second and third. Time—58 secs. An objection was lodged against the Pekin for crossing. The decision will be given on Monday next, for the second and third places. In the race Pekin came second and Mistletoe third.

5TH RACE.—"The Trials"—Rs. 170 and a cup, value Rs. 29. For all galloways 13·3 and under, qualified under General Rule 2, and which have never won a race or handicap, value Rs. 100, up to time of starting. Distance—1¼ mile. Weight—13·3 English and Colonials to carry 11·7, Arabs 10·11, C B's 10·1. Penalties.—None. Allowances—3 lbs. per quarter inch. Bona-fide polo ponies with Secretary's certificate of having been regularly played up to 1st July, 1892, allowed 7 lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entries—9th May Rs. 5, 9th June, Rs. 10, and 9th July Rs. 20. No starting sweep.

Mr Cookson's b a p Last Straw, 9st 4lb	Mr Crawley
Mr Kirk's ch a p Mango, 9st 10lbs	Owner
Capt Baxter's ch a gal Attila, 10st 1 lb,	Owner
Mr Gordon's ch a gal Firefly, 10st 8lbs	Capt Welman
Mr Eyre Lloyd's b a gal Tempest, 10st 8lbs	Capt Anderson
Capt Slee's b a p Friar, 9st 13 lbs,	Mr Woolmer
Mr Heysham's g a p M P S 9st 13lbs,	Mr Cookson

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Last Straw; 3 to 1 against Firefly; 4 to 1 against Tempest; 6 to 1 against M. P.; 8 to 1 against Mango; and 10 to 1 against Attila.

Last Straw won easily. Time—3 m. 6 secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Dehli Stakes"—Rs. 170, and a cup, value Rs. 29. For all Maiden Arabs and Southern India C. B.'s who have never won a race or handicap, value Rs. 500, up to time of starting. Distance—¾ mile. Weights—Weight for age and class raised 14 lbs. Entries—Winners of a race or handicap, once, 3, twice, 5, thrice, 7, oftener, 10 lbs. Allowances—Maidens of the day allowed 2 lbs. Horses who have never won a race or handicap, value Rs. 150, up to time of starting allowed 5 lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entries—9th May, Rs. 5, 9th June, Rs. 10, and 9th July, Rs. 20. No starting sweep.

Capt Chance's ch cb g Musicmaster, 9st, 11lb, Capt Welman	1
Adam Jan Mahomed's g a h Damran, 8st 9lb, A Wahed	2
Mr Cooverji Ardasir's ch a h Muslet, 8st 9lb, Ebrahim	3
Mr Heysham's b cb m Lady Effie, 10st 9lb, Capt Anderson	0
Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Barnum, 9st, C B Mahomed	0
Mr Cursetjee's g a h Bahadur, 9st, Jessa	0
Aga Z Shah's b a h Gunnam, 9st, Mahomed	0
Adam Jan Mahomed's br a h Hyderi, 8st 13lb, Abdool Rahman	0
Mr Sabyroe's b a h Bid-a-wee, 8st 11lb, Mr Baynes	0
Mr S A W's g a h Kahatan, 8st 9lb, Mokinda	0
Capt Harrison's b a gal Volunteer, 8st 9lb, Kumroodeen	0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Music Master, Muslet, and Barnum; 4 to 1 against Hyderi; 6 to 1 against Bid-a-wee and Bahadur; 7 to 1 against Gunnam; 8 to 1 against Volunteer and Damran; and 10 to 1 against the rest.

After several breaks-away, Music Master went away with the start, and made the running for a furlong, where Damran took the lead from him. At the turn Music Master and Muslet collared him, and the three made a good race of it. It was seen that Muslet had shot his bolt half-way down the distance, but the other two raced along splendidly together, Music Master finally winning by a head. A length separated second and third. Time—1 min. 26 secs.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 15TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the Overland Mails of July 15, arrived in Bombay harbour at 8 p. m. on Sunday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr J Russell	Lieut R E Stuart
Mr and Mrs Sherman	Mr R Ross Johnson
Mr Waterhouse	Mr J R Tregear
Mr Macdonald	Mr de Braganza
Mr Twinhills	Mr R Gilbert
Surg-Capt H M Adamson	Capt C F Farquharson

FOR BRINDISI.

Dr and Mrs E J Simpson	Capt M E Carthew-Yorstoun
Mr and Mrs E H Felton-Smith	Mr E Tanriner
Mr and Mrs G W Rivaz	Mr J MacDowell
Mr N M Cornell	Mr Merk
Major McMullen	Major Maberley
Capt H R Tate	Capt J Roberts
Rev A C Taylor	Mr Grant
Mr W Neilson	Mr A McVicar Smith
Mr G Sim	Col C Toker
Mr H Sharman	Mr E Norton
Colonel E C Hussey	Mr H Gurschagen
Surg-Major C F Willis	Rev Warner
Mr J Eccles	Mr Rice
Mr J Woolcock	Capt H W Lowry

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JULY 22.

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE elections have been carried out during the past week, and the pollings have been generally very heavy. During the last two days the Gladstonians have been very successful in the counties, and, up to the present, their majority is 40.

Mr. Gladstone's majority in Mid Lothian was 690, being a reduction of 3,641 votes as compared with the election in 1885.

Great enthusiasm reigned among the Unionists in Edinburgh on Wednesday when it became known that Mr. Gladstone's majority in Midlothian had been so enormously reduced. Addressing his committee, Colonel Wauchope declared that it was a great victory for the Union. Before leaving Dalmeny for Aberdeenshire, Mr. Gladstone issued an address of thanks to the electors of Midlothian, informing them that it is his earnest hope not to fall behind them in the effort to minister to the happiness of the people of the three Kingdoms, and to the strength and solid union of the Empire.

GENERAL.

The inquest on the remains of the girl Matilda Clover, who died from poisoning by strychnine, came to an end at Tooting on Wednesday. It was proved that a blackmailing letter to Dr. Broadbent written in October, and which spoke of the poisoning of the deceased, when no one but her murderer knew that she had been poisoned, was in the writing of the man calling himself Dr. Neill, who is in custody. Also, in the prisoner's trousers had been found a piece of paper with the address of the girls Marsh and Shrivell, who were recently poisoned in Stamford Street, and this writing was shown to be that of Marsh. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Neill.

The Earl of Iddesleigh has been compelled to retire from the office of Chairman of the Inland Revenue Board on account of ill-health.

The Lord Mayor of London, on receipt of an appeal from Lord Knutsford, Secretary for the Colonies, has invited subscriptions to a Mansion House fund for the sufferers by the disastrous fire at St. John's, Newfoundland, and about £3,600 have been already contributed.

On Tuesday the Players again defeated the Gentlemen by ten wickets. Lancashire beat Kent by an innings and 332 runs.

FOREIGN.

The cholera is spreading in the Asiatic Provinces of Russia, chiefly on the shores of the Caspian Sea. It has also reached the province in South-East Russia which suffered most severely from the famine. In the suburbs of Paris the disease is reported to be stationary.

The riots at Astrakhan, arising out of rumours about the action of the authorities in connection with the cholera, were not quelled until the troops had fired upon the populace. The Governor is said to have shot three rioters with his own hand.

The successor of M. Cavaignac in the French Ministry of Marine is M. Burdeau, some time professor of philosophy in Paris. He has translated Spencer's and Schopenhauer's works into French, and is now ruler of the French navy.

M. Jules Ferry, in the course of an interview with a representative of the *Gil Blas*, relative to the disaster suffered by the French at Bac-le, in Tonquin, declared that such incidents were inseparable from every attempt to effect the pacification of newly acquired countries. "It is by the sacrifice of human lives," he added, "quite as much as money that colonies are conquered The loss of a few soldiers is not a disaster, and we must make up our minds to hear often of such mishaps. We should therefore regard them as the price to be paid for pacification, and it is not for the Government to avoid meeting it. The country itself must pay the price, for the country alone is thereby benefited in the long run.

The Mont Blanc steamer, belonging to the Lake of Geneva Navigation Company, and the largest of the line, was lying at the pier at Onchy on Friday afternoon, when an explosion drove the brass dome of the boiler through the first-class saloon, and the escaping steam scalded to death a great many of the passengers and crew. The number of the killed was twenty-six, and there are many injured. Among the dead are three English ladies, a mother and two daughters, from Brighton, named Abbott.

An appalling disaster befell the medicinal bathing establishment of St. Gervais about thirteen miles from Chamounix, early on Tuesday morning. The foot of the Bionnassay glacier fell into the stream which issues from it, and the swollen waters, rushing upon the village of Bionnay, swept it away. The *debris*, together with masses of rock and ice, then descended into a gorge, which was occupied, except for the bed of the torrent, by the bathing establishment of St. Gervais. This consisted of five buildings, three of which were destroyed, with nearly all their inmates. Lower down the valley the village of Le Flayet was overwhelmed, and altogether it is estimated that nearly 200 lives have been lost.

The Italian Government will be represented at the forthcoming Monetary Conference by Signor Luzzatti, ex-Minister of Finance; but the adhesion of the Italian Government to the invitation of the United States is considered to be a simple act of civility. It is not thought that it has any economic importance whatever, or that it commits the Government to any particular fiscal policy.

Mount Etna is in eruption, and streams of lava continue to advance rapidly, causing great damage to the surrounding country. Meanwhile a new crater has been formed in the volcano, and long subterranean rumblings are constantly heard.

The British Mission at Fez was attacked on the 5th inst., at the instigation of the local Pasha. Sir C. E. Smith went immediately to the Sultan to complain, with the result that the Pasha was fined £2,000. The English Minister distributed this money among the poor, except £200, which was awarded to the Vice-Consul as compensation for the insults offered to him.

The Sultan has acquiesced in all the demands made by Sir C. Euan-Smith concerning the coastwise trade, and a new treaty of commerce between England and Morocco is a *fait accompli*.

The outrages on Italians in Brazil have been the subject of an exchange of notes between Admiral Brin and the Brazilian Minister in Rome. The Italian Government is satisfied with the explanations that have been given.

The German Consul has officially informed Mr. Gerald Portal, British Consul-General, that the German Government recognises the right of Great Britain, as the protecting Power, to regulate the sale of liquor in Zanzibar, and has ordered German subjects to submit to the licensing system established. The representatives of other nationalities have also agreed to observe the British regulations. The French Consul alone persists in demanding the unrestricted sale of spirits by French subjects, on the ground that the French treaty of 1844 with Muscat, overrules the Act of the Brussels Anti-Slavery Conference.

Despatches have at last been received from Captain Lugard describing the outbreak in Uganda, of which we had previously heard only through French sources. He describes the French party as the aggressors from the beginning.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—TEACHER & Co., Bombay.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* DEOLALI SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

THE struggle between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Deolali School of Musketry, which was contested on Saturday, resulted in a victory for the home team on the first innings by twenty-nine runs. The wicket played true and fast, and the weather, which remained beautifully fine from the opening of the game, quite falsified the prophets. The match was a whole day one, and considering the comparative strength of the teams, Bombay was superior both in batting and bowling. In the latter respect it was generally anticipated that the formidable trundling of Captain Newnham, whose lightening speed was once a terror to batsmen, would do havoc; but that idea was not quite realised as his analysis will indicate, though he captured four wickets for twenty-nine runs. The bowling of Raikes and Rodgers was marvellously good. The batsmen exercised the greatest caution in playing them; but their defence was brief, and the "lot" were dismissed after putting up a total of fifty-eight runs. Rodgers bowled splendidly, taking six wickets for twenty-four runs, whilst his companion Raikes, whose deliveries had a harassing break, took three of the Deolali wickets for twenty-nine. Lieutenant Burges was in good form with the bat, and subscribed ten before he retired. Carlton's existence was cut short in being run out after adding nine, whilst Hales, their last representative, was surprised by Carnegy promptly stumping him, when he was tempted by Raikes to leave his crease. Bombay commenced their innings at half-past one. Donaldson and Ruck Keene went to the wickets to combat the attack of Newnham and Burges. The former batsman was soon at home with the bowling, and displayed his confidence in the easy fashion in which he treated the velocity of Newnham. Ruck Keene was unfortunate in placing a catch in Carleton's hands and retired with three to his credit. His place was filled by Captain Smith, and it was immediately apparent the combination would be difficult to separate. Donaldson played a more cautious game, while Smith made a good display of hitting. His strokes to the boundaries were clean and hard. The anticipations of a long innings and a big win for Bombay were suddenly dispelled by Smith being run out in his endeavour to get a single for a square hit by Donaldson. The ball was well stopped and promptly returned, and Smith was given out after an excellent contribution of twenty runs. Carnegy, who followed, did not break his "duck" but Raikes, the next batsman, made amends. With the partnership of Donaldson a splendid defence was maintained for a considerable time, but runs came slowly from the excellence of the visitors' fielding. The Bombay score was three score and three, when Raikes was held by O'Brien, off Goddard, after knocking up fifteen. Donaldson was given out "leg-before," and his score of twenty runs was a well-played and valuable compilation. The remaining batsmen did not run into double figures, and at the fall of Parry's wicket, the aggregate for Bombay was eighty-seven. In their second venture Deolali made a similar display in batting. Carleton and Burges were first in. The latter was beautifully taken by Raikes when he had opened his account with a double. O'Brien followed and a stand was made. The bowling of Raikes was as "well on" as ever. During their stay at the wickets the score mounted to twenty-seven, when O'Brien was bowled by Rodgers for ten. Carleton, who was joined by Collings, was caught by Donaldson, off the same bowler after subscribing seventeen. Collings' career was cut short by a magnificent catch in the long field by Capt. Smith. Capt. Newnham was disposed of for a well played sixteen through giving a catch to Macbeth. At three minutes before "time" Deolali were dismissed for a total of fifty-eight, the exact number of runs they knocked up in the first innings. The match thus terminated in a win for Bombay on the first innings. The most remarkable feature of the game in the second innings was the splendid success which Raikes achieved with the ball, being responsible for seven wickets for twenty-four runs. The following are the scores:—

DEOLALI SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

1st Innings.

Lieut Burges, b Rodgers	10
Corpl Goddard, b Rodgers	2
Lieut O'Brien, c Parry, b Rodgers	2
Capt Newnham, b Raikes	3
Lieut Wooldridge, c and b Rodgers	4
Capt Carleton, run out	9
Capt Piers, b Rodgers	6
Capt Francis, b Rodgers	0
Lieut Collings, st Carnegy, b Raikes	5
Lieut Scott, not out	3
Lieut Hales, st Carnegy, b Raikes	9
Extras	5
	58

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Raikes	82	29	4	3
Rodgers	83	24	5	6

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Donaldson, l-b-w, b Piers	20
Ruck Keene, c Carleton, b Newnham	3
Capt Smith, run out	20
Carnegy, b Newnham	0
Raikes, c O'Brien, b Goddard	15
Macbeth, c Wooldridge, b Newnham	4
Wheater, b Goddard	0
Rodgers, c Hales, b Piers	6
Pickard, c Collings, b Piers	0
Walpole, not out	4
Parry, b Newnham	4
Extras	11
Total	87

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Newnham	52	29	6	4
Burges	25	11	1	0
Hales	50	11	6	0
Piers	35	13	2	3
† Corpl Goddard	40	12	2	2

† Bowled one wide.

DEOLALI.

Second Innings.

Lieut Burges, b Raikes	2
Capt Carleton, c Donaldson, b Rodgers	17
Lieut O'Brien, b Rodgers	19
Lieut Collings, c Smith, b Raikes	2
Capt Newnham, c Macbeth, b Raikes	16
Capt Piers, st Carnegy, b Raikes	6
Capt Francis, b Raikes	0
Lieut Wooldridge, b Raikes	1
Lieut Scott, c Parry, b Donaldson	2
Lieut Hales, st Carnegy, b Raikes	0
Corpl Goddard, not out	0
Extras	2
Total	58

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Rodgers	69	31	1	2
Raikes	65	24	3	7
Donaldson	8	1	0	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE following events will comprise the programme on Wednesday next.

I.—SPEARING MELONS OFF POSTS.

II.—JUMPING COMPETITION.

Horses.

Ponies.

III.—SATURDAY TO MONDAY RACE.

Competitors carry night shirt in bag, ride to trees, dismount, put on shirt, mount and ride round marked course to winning post. Open to ponies.

IV.—MOUNTED INFANTRY RACE.

Competitors to ride and run 50 yards alternately. Can start riding or running, but must do it alternately. Course 400 yards. Horses and ponies.

V.—TANDEM RACE.

To ride one and drive another pony.

Entries to be made at the Gymkhana before midday on Wednesday, or sent to Mr. F. C. Allen, Honorary Secretary.

NEWS from Kandahar, dated the 23rd instant, states that orders were issued for the Oruzghan Hazaras to be attacked in force on the 26th instant. A large party of Dehzangi Hazaras, who went to Kabul, were well received at Paghman by the Amir, who sent them back to try and induce the rest of the Hazaras to make submission. On the other hand, it is reported from Mashad that the Dehzangi and Besud tribesmen have closed the road between Kabul and Herat. The Amir's troops, consisting of one regiment of cavalry and one of infantry, are said to have had to fight with the Tani tribe near Daragi, and to have been defeated. Sirdar Sharindil Khan, Governor of Khost, has been summoned to Kabul, presumably to advise the Amir on the present position of affairs.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS *VS.* ROYAL ARTILLERY.

THESE teams met for the first time on the Cooperage ground, on Saturday evening, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators. Fortunately the rain kept off, and the turf was in splendid condition. The Rovers, were without the services of For, Powers, and Bedford, whose places were filled by capable substitutes. The Rovers having won the toss elected to defend the Cooperage goal, a strong breeze blowing in their favour. Walker kicked off for the R. A. with a pass to the right. Langton at once made towards the Rovers' goal, but Sharp stepped in, and relieved him of the ball, and passing along the left, Brown and Allan brought it to the R. A. goal where it went behind. The kick-out was returned by C. Brown, and Derry tried a shot, which only missed the mark by a few inches. The Rovers' forwards hovered round their opponents' goal. Johnstone and Ridgewell did some nice passing, but their centering was weak. Shots were sent in from all sides, but the R. A. goal-keeper assisted by the backs, kept the Rovers from scoring. After fifteen minutes' play a nice pass from Johnstone was taken by Allan, who headed the first goal for the Rovers. From the kick-off the soldiers tried repeatedly to cut in, but the Rovers' half-backs tackled and kicked splendidly and kept them at bay. Ridgewell and Johnstone brought the ball back, and the former centering well, a good chance was lost by A. Brown lifting the ball over the bar. The Rovers continued to press, the R. A. backs kicking behind for safety. The corner resulted in nothing. Derry and Allan both had shots which caused the goal-keeper to use his hands. The R. A. forwards had a look in, but Walton returned with a pass to Ridgewell, who centered well, and Derry who was lying handy knotched a second goal with a good shot. From the kick-off the R. A. pressed their opponents' goal, but, Watson was on the alert, and with a splendid kick sent the ball right into his opponents' goal, causing the goal-keeper to fist out. A couple of corners fell to the Rovers, but both proved unsuccessful. The military forwards got on the ball and by good passing managed to elude the Rovers' backs. Sharp rushed in, however, and kicked behind, the corner proving fruitless. The Rovers' left wing transferred the play to the other end, where the ball was kept till half-time was called. Derry re-started the game with a pass to Johnstone. The soldiers collared the ball, and their forwards rushed off with it. The Rovers' backs were playing well and returned easily. Brown and Allan made a good run, but the opposing backs hampered successfully. It was expected the military would show up much better with the assistance of the breeze, but their opponents' forwards passed well, and, supported by their half-backs, continued to press them. Derry had a good chance of getting the ball past the backs, but in the act of shooting he was charged, the ball going behind. Derry, Allan, and Brown had a good passing run, the latter shooting straight into goal. The goal-keeper, however, rushed out and headed the ball away. Ridgewell tried a long shot, but the goal-keeper got the ball out. The soldiers now had a chance, and the Rovers' goal had a narrow escape. Nothing resulted, however, the goal-keeper of the Rovers forwards collared the kick-out, and a splendid combined run ended in Ridgewell scoring the third goal for the Rovers by a good pass from the left. Brown and Allan brought the ball back from the kick-off, and a corner was secured, but yielded no result. The Rovers' forwards still continued to press the military defence, Derry and Ridgewell both having good tries, which however, were frustrated. When time was called the Rovers were winners by 3 goals to *nil*. The Colaba team were much heavier than the Rovers, but were no match for them as they kept the game in hand all through. The R. A. goal-keeper kept the goal splendidly and fisted out many dangerous shots. The backs played well and cleared their goal in fine style, and of the half-backs the right was the best and paid particular attention to the Rovers' left wing. Walker and Langton were the pick of the forwards; they played up well but received no support. The Rovers played an improved game on Saturday, their forwards playing a better passing game. Johnstone and Ridgewell did well together on the right. Derry made a capable centre. Allan and A. Brown combined well and made some good runs. Allan's passing to his partner was very neat and well-timed. The Rovers' half-backs also showed up well and held the R. A. forwards safe, and backed up splendidly. Watson and Walton, as backs, had little to do, but were always there when required. The goal-keeper's position was an easy one, having to use his hands only once during the game.

On Saturday next the Rovers play the Royal Engineers, and the following Saturday play their return match with the Yorkshire Regimental team. The following were the teams playing on Sunday:—

ROVERS.		R. A.
A P Gambrill	Goal	Hazelgrove
H Watson, G Walton	Backs	Gallacher, Wilkins
L McFarlane, C Brown, A B Sharp	½ Backs	Rossiter, Clark, Mayger
J Ridgewell, W Johnstone, T De G Derry, J Allan, A Brown	Forwards	Langton, Swaffer, Walker, Gray, Fullard

A committee meeting of the Rovers F. C. will be held in the rooms of the Carlton Club to-morrow, (Tuesday) evening, at 8-30, to fix the date for the Annual Association Football Tournament.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

OWING to the high tide the competitions on Saturday last, which were notified as being at 500 and 600 yards, came off at 200 and 300 yards, the shooting being much above the average, there being no less than eighteen scores of 50

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONSEQUENT upon a new wages dispute in the Lancashire mills, a strike of thirty-two thousand cotton spinners is feared.

LADY EVELYN FITZMAURICE, daughter of H. E. the Viceroy, was married on Saturday at Westminster to the Hon. Victor Cavendish.

THE General Election has been completed by the election of Mr. L. Lyell for Orkney and Shetland, making Mr. Gladstone's actual majority forty.

MR. GLADSTONE is reported to be confined to bed, having caught a cold.

ON Saturday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case of the rain speculation, known as the *Barsadka Satta*. Some very interesting facts were revealed in the cross-examination of two witnesses by Mr. Inverarity, who submitted them to a very searching cross-examination. Mr. Inverarity elicited from Morarjee Valjee that betting in cotton, opium and even Government paper was being carried on in Bombay on an extensive scale. The bets were as to what would be the price of cotton, opium, or the Government paper at a certain time or period. The result of the bets being declared on the receipt of the telegram from Calcutta about the prices of cotton and opium. At each place of the speculations there is an accurate clock, similar to that kept at the place where the rain-speculation is carried on. The case stands adjourned until Wednesday, when Mr. Inverarity will address the Court for the defence.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Mundava, says:—The atmosphere is clear. Prospects of crops are gloomy. Crops have withered away for want of rain. The market is rising. A crowded meeting was held here to-day (July 26) under the patronage of Maharaja K. Sing to raise funds for the Anant Imperial Charitable fund, in aid of all helpless and needy men and animals in all India, when Kudall Prabhu Anantraojee Narayenrao, G. M. A. I. C. F., who happened to be here, delivered a lecture in Hindi on the subject of charity. Hundreds of wealthy and generous gentlemen from the surrounding rich towns were present, Rs. 2,500 being subscribed on the spot for the said fund, and the amount will be handed over to Rajeshri Balkrisna T. Desai, Bombay, the honorary treasurer of the Anant Imperial Charitable Fund.

THE ship Lord Brassey, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Newcastle, under the command of Captain James Gunning, encountered rough weather up to Cape Lewin. Thence to Bombay fine weather prevailed. During the rough weather she suffered considerable damage. She left Newcastle on the 3rd June, with a cargo of coals.

THE Punjab Commission seem to be in high favour just now with the Government of India as far as Imperial appointments are concerned, says a contemporary. We recently noticed the selection of two comparatively junior civilians, Messrs. Williams and Maclagan, for the Foreign and Revenue Secretariats, respectively; and early in the summer Mr. R. M. Dane's services were placed at the disposal of the Financial Department for employment as head of the Salt Department. Previous to that Lieutenant McMahon was selected for one of the newly-constituted political charges in Beluchistan, and Mr. Kensington for the appointment of Under-Secretary in the Finance Department in 1890. Mr. W. R. Lawrence's deputation on special settlement work in Kashmir, under the control of the Government of India, Revenue Department, took away another officer possessing high revenue qualifications; and it should not be forgotten that the present Financial Secretary, Mr. J. F. Finlay, although he left this province over eleven years ago, is yet a Punjab civilian. Then, finally, the selection of Mr. F. W. Fryer for the Chief Commissionership of Burma was, apart from the compliment, a somewhat unexpected plum for the Punjab Commission.

WE stated some time ago, says the *Pioneer*, that the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh had submitted a draft Bill, providing for the introduction of village munsiffs into these provinces. The draft has now been approved by the Government of India, and the Bill will be introduced at the meeting of the local Legislative Council to be held at Lucknow in August.

AS it is held desirable to provide the cantonments at Cawnpore with an improved supply of water, the Government of India have informed the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces and Oudh that they will probably be willing to share in the water-works scheme undertaken by the local Municipality. Proposals as to cost and other details have been asked for.

THERE was an increase of nearly four per cent. last year in the number of vessels entering the port of Rangoon. The gross tonnage of steamers from Europe, *via* the Suez Canal, was over 190,000, or more than double the record of the previous year.

THE value of elementary education in Madras has just been illustrated by the fact that out of 156 candidates, who appeared for the last Entrance Examination for the Telegraph Department, held recently at Madras, 120 failed in spelling and handwriting.

MISS LUCY BOOTH, who holds the rank of colonel in the Salvation Army, is expected, the *Bombay Guardian* says, to arrive at Colombo from England on August 25th. She is coming to take the chief command of the Salvation Army in India. In accordance with the usual custom, she has assumed an Indian name Rahani (Righteousness), and will henceforth be known as Colonel Ruhani. She has had a large experience in Great Britain, and her advent is expected to give a new impetus to Salvation Army work here.

A RATHER good story reaches a contemporary, in connection with the recruiting of police officers for India from among the ranks of those unfortunates who have been "ploughed" for the Army. An applicant pressed his claims on the ground that he had failed for Woolwich, his original intention being to enter the Artillery, failed again to enter the Army at all and scored a third failure in the examination for the Indian Civil Service. His argument was, of course, that with his record he must be a better man than the ordinary youngster who had merely been unsuccessful at Sandhurst. He was certainly more ambitious, but that is about all that can be said in his favour. "Failed for Army" or "Civil Service" has apparently some market value in England now just as "Failed B. A." has in enlightened Bengal.

NOT we understand, without some preliminary writhings of the financial authorities in these Provinces, writes the *Pioneer*, it has been resolved that the Allahabad Bar, whom the pressure of the regular Court work has been gradually driving from the ordinary Court buildings, shall have a special building for their accommodation. The new building, which, it is estimated, will cost about Rs. 80,000, will consist of a room for the bar, one for the vakils, and separate chambers, the last to be rented at a rate which will repay the interest on the original outlay.

THE Bench of the Allahabad High Court has again had to draw attention to the perversity of the native juryman. In a peculiarly atrocious case, where the evidence against the accused was overwhelming and uncontroverted, the four jurymen, nevertheless, brought in a verdict of acquittal. It is impossible to suppose that the densest intellect could fail to appreciate the weight of evidence in the case, says the *Pioneer*, so that we are forced to the conclusion that the verdict was given out of sheer perversity. The Allahabad Bench now warns the public that, if cases of this sort continue to occur, it may be necessary to reconsider the fitness of the jury system for certain parts of the country; but the chances are we shall stick to our fetish, even though by so doing we sustain a mechanism not for the punishment but for the condonation of crime.

As was recently announced, the Military Works Department in Burma is to be abolished, the Public Works Department assuming all responsibility for the maintenance of barracks and the like in the Province. We hear from Quetta that it is contemplated to follow a similar course there. The present arrangement is certainly not satisfactory as the comparatively small Baluchistan Agency has two Superintending Engineers, one for Military works and another for Civil works. One of these might go with advantage. The only question is whether with frontier defences to be looked after the Civil Department should have entire charge. We cannot afford to run any risks in Peshin, where large sums have been expended on defensive positions, which must be maintained at all costs. If, as is proposed, Royal Engineer officers only are provided by the Public Works Department for the Baluchistan Agency, all may be well; but will these always be available? This is the question which has to be settled, and it is very important. Before it is decided, inquiries might be made as to which Department works the more cheaply in the Baluchistan Agency.

AN elaborate compliment has just been paid to the North-West Provinces by elderly Bengal. Sir Charles Elliott's resolution upon the working of charitable dispensaries in the Lower Provinces institutes a careful comparison between the extent and success of these institutions and those in the North-West. The result is most gratifying to the younger province; but it can be in no sense satisfactory to Bengal. The most striking figures given show that the ratio of patients treated to the total population was 21·5 per thousand in Bengal, against 65·5 in the N.-W. P. and Oudh. "There is thus," observes the Lieutenant-Governor, with and undertone of sarcasm, "considerable room for improvement in Bengal." The reason for the difference is the simple but unsatisfactory one, that there are ridiculously few dispensaries, comparatively, in Bengal. There are but 272, against 295 in the sister province. Yet (and this fact is not brought out in its full force in the official comparison) Bengal spends Rs. 4,78,441 on her dispensaries; the N.-W. P. spends Rs. 4,65,025 and treats over a million more patients. The resolution itself admits that Bengal spends twice as much on each person treated as the Upper Provinces. Sir Charles Elliot's feeling that he must not be too hard upon his charge, suggests that this astonishing difference "brings into singular relief the relative unwillingness in Bengal to make use of the hospitals." But his remarks elsewhere show that difference is not wholly due to the prejudice of the people, and that if there were more hospitals, there would be more patients. The Lieutenant-Governor's cry, therefore, for the establishing of more institutions may be heartily re-echoed.

WE noticed recently, writes the *Pioneer*, the attacks upon isolated parties of sowars belonging to the Zhob Valley Levy. These were made by bad characters belonging to the Mahsud Waziris, but in one case eight of the men had Martini rifles. The Mahsud headmen, who have been quite friendly to the Indian Government, and have boycotted the Afghan outpost at the western entrance of the Gomul, have asked that troops may be sent to keep order in the pass. Accordingly orders have been issued for two mountain guns of No. 7 Bengal Mountain Battery, 200 of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, and 300 Native Infantry, drawn from the 2nd Sikhs and 5th Punjab Infantry to march to Kajuri Kach. This small but compact force should suffice to prevent further attacks, and to restore confidence among the Waziris. All these troops are at present stationed at Dera Ismail Khan. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Davidson, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, will go in command, if his services are available; if otherwise, Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton of the same regiment. The force was to leave Dera Ismail Khan yesterday, marching by night by the four regular stages to Kajuri Kach.

AUDUBON'S countrymen appear to devote themselves to the study of birds in a remarkably systematic fashion. Lord Cathcart tells us that there is an American Ornithologists' Union, a sort of federation of natural history clubs. Information is obtained by the personal observation of field agents, by the co-operation of intelligent observers on the farm, in field, orchard, and forest; in the collection and analysis of the contents of the birds' crops, and by the collation of already published accounts. Circulars and schedules are sent to a thousand persons, unionists and others. To secure exact data blank forms were issued, a cursory investigation of which has developed ornithological facts hitherto unsuspected. Ladies are employed in the entomological investigations. The United States Government is evidently far more alive to the importance of this subject than we are. Almost every State has, it is said, a Government entomologist, whose business it is to make inspections and reports of the ravages of insects and their prevention or cure.

AT Naples, on the 29th ult., a picturesque ceremony took place near the harbour. It being the Feast of St. Peter, the fishermen begged the Archbishop of Naples to celebrate their patron saint by going to "bless the sea." The Cardinal, therefore, accompanied by his secretary and many priests, repaired to the Marina, followed by an immense crowd, and embarked in a boat with a cross at the prow. Rowing out for about three hundred feet, the Cardinal rose and blessed the sea, while the multitude on the shore remained kneeling. Carriages and trams were stopped for some time, and all windows, terraces, and balconies, decorated with the silk and lace counterpanes used by the Neapolitans, were full of people, who cast bunches of flowers and branches into the air. When the Cardinal returned he was followed a long distance by men and women, the latter lifting up their children to be blessed. And so ended the fishermen's feast.

SIR RICHARD WALLACE'S ornamental fountains are to disappear from Paris. Sir Richard was the first to think of giving the people of Paris pure water to drink, and the crowds that often stand round his fountains show how great a boon he conferred. But as time has moved, the discovery has been made that even chemically pure water may be the vehicle of disease. Every summer, morever, our spring water is polluted by order with Seine water, in which scarcity of fish is more than compensated by abundance of microbes. A drop of Seine water seen through the microscope presents a more vivid picture of life than the whole Brighton Aquarium, with extras thrown in. The presence of cholera in the suburbs has called attention to this great question of pure water supply, and the feeling is strong that the authorities should at once stop any distribution of contaminated water. The Wallace fountains were a great improvement in their time, but people are now more exacting as to the definition of pure water. The Paris Water Company, acting under orders, are erecting new fountains in which the water will be filtered under pressure through unglazed porcelain by M. Pasteur's system. This certainly ought to have an influence on the bills of health. If so the present epidemic will have been an evil working for good.

ONE of the greatest treats of the native Parisian, says a correspondent in the French capital, is to spend a day on the banks of the Seine or the Marne with a fishing rod. The luckier ones may catch half-a-dozen whitebait, the rest must be content with the passive enjoyment of an afternoon of absolute physical and mental idleness. After all this is the chief object of the typical Paris angler. At Lagny, a pretty summer resort on the Marne, 20 miles east of Paris, angling is regarded somewhat more seriously. There is a well-supported club, and this club gives every year an angling match. The last one took place on Sunday. Sixty rowing boats were moored along the river banks at regular intervals, each competitor having one to himself. The match lasted the whole afternoon, time being announced by a grand firing-off of rockets. The first prize, a gold palm leaf, was won by a lady—Madame de Sainbus. A little boy of nine, curious to say, won the second prize, a fishing rod, worth 60 francs, provided with the latest and most infallible improvements. This brave little fellow landed 60 little fish in the space of two hours. The usual prize given to the competitor who comes from the furthest distance was awarded to a gentlemen of Chateau Therry, in Champagne. A consolation prize was awarded to a competitor who caught nothing and who had the moral courage to say so. It consisted, according to the prize roll, of a "box for hatching maggots."

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held at the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday last, Dr. G. Waters, Vice-President, was in the chair.

The election of the following new members was announced:—Veterinary Captain James Mills, Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, and Eugene Fernon, Agent to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Cocoanada.

Mr. Jeevanjee Jamsetjee Modi read the following notes on the services rendered to the Society by the late Dr. Dymock:—

It is with melancholy pleasure that I undertake the duty imposed upon me by our honorary secretary, when he last presided at our monthly meetings, to write in the form of a paper for our journal a memo. of all the services rendered to our Society by our late lamented colleague, Dr. Dymock, who died on the 30th of April, 1892. I wish the duty had been imposed upon one who new Dr. Dymock more intimately and for a longer period of time than myself. But the short period of my acquaintance with the deceased gentleman, begun in the rooms of the Society, was sufficient, at least, to impress me with his great learning and extensive reading, and with his kindness of disposition and goodness of heart.

Dr. Dymock had joined our Society from its very commencement, when it was started on the 7th of April, 1886, at a general meeting of its original members, presided over by the late lamented Mr. Tyrrell Leith, its first president and founder. At the next meeting of the Society, held on the 19th of April 1886, he was elected a member of its council, an office which he held up to the time of his death. Many of us who had the honour of serving with him in the council know fully well what interest he took in the affairs of the Society. This interest and the learning discovered in the valuable papers that he read before the Society soon pointed him out for the post of the President for the year 1888. He was elected to the post at the second annual meeting of the Society held on the 22nd of February 1888. During the period of his presidentship, and that of his subsequent vice-presidentships, he was always regular in the chair, and generally enlivened the proceedings of the meetings by his learned and interesting remarks, which generally threw a good deal of side light on the subjects of the paper read before the Society. His presidential address delivered on the 27th of February, 1889, the day of his retirement from the chair of the president, very clearly shows what aim he had in view for enlarging the sphere of the usefulness of the Society. It was a practical address aiming at practical ends. Speaking on his general theme, "India as a field for Anthropological Research," he suggested several practical problems, economical, social, and religious, the solution of which may tend to the further amelioration of the teeming millions of India. In suggesting those problems for further consideration by the members of the Society, his sole object was to enhance the usefulness of the Society, both for the good of the Government and for the good of the governed. As an instance, I may mention the question of the "Alimentation of the Human Race," with which he makes the very commencement of his excellent address. He says: "In a tropical olimate like India man is still to a great extent frugiverous, and only makes use of such animal products as milk and butter, which he obtains from his domesticated animals, that such a diet is sufficient for the development of the highest intellectual capacities we have ample proof in this country. Although man has become an omnivorous animal, still his chief source of alimentation in all great centres of population is derived from the cultivation of certain useful plants, and it is of the utmost importance, in view to an increasing population, to enlarge our resources of this kind to the greatest possible extent. No one can deny that India is very backward in this respect, although we have a number of valuable plants under cultivation. There are probably many more to be found in our forests which would amply repay attention." In illustration of this Dr. Dymock mentions two plants. Out of the many questions suggested for consideration in his learned address, I have pointed out this one to illustrate my remarks about the practical usefulness of his address, because it affects millions of the poor of our country.

To proceed further in the enumeration of the several offices held by Dr. Dymock in our Society. At the end of his period of presidentship, he was elected to the post of a vice-president for the year 1889. The president of the year, Mr. Ibbetson, not being a resident in Bombay, Dr. Dymock generally occupied the chair at the monthly meetings and took the same active and intelligent part in the proceedings that he took as the president in the previous year.

At the fifth annual meeting, held on the 28th of February 1891, he was elected a vice-president for the second time for the year 1891 and also the literary secretary, in which capacity he had already commenced to work from the time of the untimely death of Mr. Vaidya. As such he had to look to the printing of our journal, to correct the proof-sheets, and to add notes. Then at the last annual meeting he was also appointed the general secretary.

So far I have only spoken of Dr. Dymock's services to the Society as an office-bearer. His literary services as a contibutor of papers were not less valuable. It appears from the journals of our Society that no member has contributed so many learned papers as Dr. Dymock. He stands first in the rank of our contributors. We know that the highest rank in quantity is not always compatible with the highest rank in quality. But in the case of Dr. Dymock we find that all his papers displayed his great learning and extensive reading. Dr. Dymock was a very good Persian and Arabic scholar, and many of his papers show to what a great extent he gave us the advantage of his Oriental knowledge. His oriental learning and his well-known deep and extensive botanical knowledge showed themselves to advantage in some of his learned papers, such as "Anthropogonic trees of the Hindu Castes," "Narcotics and Spices of the East," "Flowers of the Hindu Poets" and in the Notes added to Dr. Peterson's paper on "Vatsyayana on the duties of a Hindu Wife." Besides contributing papers, he always took an active and intelligent part in the discussion which followed the reading of papers by members. The following list of his papers shows the great versatility of his mind:—

1. Note on Indian Necromancy.
2. The Mumujai.
3. Anthropogonic trees of the Hindu Caste.
4. On the Narcotics and Spices of the East.
5. The Flowers of the Hindu Poets.
6. On the Salamander or Biskhopra.
7. A Note on the Pithora Worship among the Hindus.
8. Note on a form of Fire-worship among the ancient Arabs.
9. A Note on a Woman who through dedication to a deity assumed masculine privileges.
10. On the use of Turmeric in Hindu ceremonial.
11. On the use of Ganja and Bhang in the East as Narcotics.
12. Presidential Address, "India as a Field for Anthropological Research."

In Dr. Dymock the committee have lost an able, courteous and useful colleague, and the Society an excellent literary secretary and a learned contributor. We would miss his intelligent familiar face so regular at all the monthly meetings, whose proceedings were generally enlivened by his interesting remarks.

The following resolutions were then unanimously passed:—

"The Anthropological Society of Bombay record, with deep regret, the loss it has sustained by the death of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. Dymock, who since its formation was one of the most able and zealous of its members. He contributed largely to the journal of the Society, his papers being characterised by profound learning, deep research and masterly acquaintance with the varied points with which he dealt. He filled with great acceptance the offices of secretary, vice-president, and president, and was chiefly responsible for the editing of the Society's Transactions and always enjoyed the respectful esteem of his colleagues. A copy of this resolution should be sent to Dr. Dymock's family, with an expression of the sympathy of the Society."

"The Anthropological Society of Bombay records with regret the loss it has sustained by the death of Mr. J. R. Duxbury, who had rendered valuable services as a councillor and as an auditor. A copy of this resolution should be sent to Mr. Duxbury's family with an expression of the Society's sympathy.

Then the Honorary Secretary read a very interesting paper by Veterinary Captain James Mills, Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, on "The Treatment of Cattle Disease, translated from the Tamil. Captain Mills came across this work written on the leaf of the Palmyra, while on his tour as Veterinary Surgeon to the Government of Madras for collecting Indian Veterinary literature. The author of the works is said to be a Rishi (a Hindu Sage). "If such be the case," says Dr. Mills, "it is evidence to show that the Veterinary art was practised, although in rather an empirical and, in some instances, cruel manner, by the Hindus at a very remote era. It will be observed, too, from a perusal of the work, that their knowledge of the use of drugs, especially those derived from the vegetable kingdom, was by no means inconsiderable. Within its brief pages will be found the names of no less than 48 different plants." This interesting paper will be published in the Journal of the Society.

Thanks were unanimously passed to Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi and to Dr. Mills for their papers. The members present then inspected the valuable manuscripts of the late Mr. Tyrrell Leith, the founder of the Society, sent by his family from England. Those worth publishing will be printed in the Journal of the Society.

The meeting separated after the customary vote of thanks to the chairman.

"BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL RECORD"

FROM the notes on the month in the *Educational Record* we extract the following paragraphs:—

The committee appointed by Government to report on the reorganization of the Educational Department, consisting of Dr. Theodore Cooke, President, and Messrs. Oxenham, Giles, Selby and Kirkham have completed their inquiries and submitted a unanimous report.

The old Elphinstone Institution building, now occupied by the Elphinstone Middle School, has been completely transformed under the skilful superintendence of Mr. M. K. Murzban, the Executive Engineer for Bombay. The class rooms on the upper floor have been made of uniform size and greatly improved both as to light and ventilation, and a wide verandah on both sides of the building and several new bridges connecting the two sides give easy access to the rooms without disturbance of the adjoining classes. It is, however, in the downstairs class rooms that the improvement made is most striking. Old students will hardly recognize the place. The old rooms, as all know, were dark and close. The new class rooms are light, cheerful and well ventilated, and are now as comfortable to teach in as those on the upper floor. The compound is also in course of enlargement and a completely new series of sanitary offices is under constuction. Altogether the transformation is most satisfactory and will give this important school a better chance of filling its *rola* as a Model Middle School.

The *London Times* is justified in speaking of the election of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as a member of Parliament as "an interesting and almost a romantic event." The event has of course special interest for Bombay and for Esphinstonians. The career of Mr. Dadabhai from the benches of the Elphinstone School to the benches of the House of Commons will certainly find a place in the reading lesson books of the future. He was one of the most indefatigable and successful students of the pre-University period, and was nominated Assistant Professor and afterwards full Professor of Mathematics in the old Elphinstone Institution in succession to Professor Paton before he was 25 years of age. Since then he has lived in the public eye, and as educationist, scholar, publicist and politician earned a widely-spread reputation for ability, sincerity and high character. It is curious that a division of suburban Londoners should select a Parsee to represent them in Parliament, but there has always been something very winning in Mr. Dadabhai's earnestness and directness, and it must be remembered that he is a very old Londoner himself. The present writer remembers seeing him 33 years ago at a *soiree* at University College, London, the centre of an animated group, amongst whom was Sir George Cornewall Lewis, answering a shower of questions about fire-worship, and ingeniously explaining in what particular sense he admitted himself to be a worshipper of the sun.

We regret to observe that a quasi-educational paper like the *Mahratta* should condemn in unmeasured terms the conduct of Mr. Candy, the Principal of the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, for refusing to allow the students of the College to make a demonstration and send an address of congratulation to Mr. Dadabhai on election. Mr. Candy, it appears, gave the students the very sensible advice that they should stick to their studies and the objects for which they existed as a college and not interfere in any way in politics. The *Mahratta* seems unable to distinguish between boys feeling interested and delighted which is natural, and proposing to put themselves in formal evidence, which is preposterous. We have surely a right to count on the *Mahratta* in a matter of discipline, and to feel disappointed when so influential an ally deserts.

The Bombay High Court (per Jardine and Telang, Justices) have just promulgated a ruling of some interest to schoolmasters, viz., that "it is the duty of every judicial officer to record his proceedings in legible handwriting." The proceedings of Mr. Ganpatrao D. Panse, First Class Magistrate of Satara, in the case of Imperatrix vs. Oosman Sultan, had come up before their lordships for review, and the English record in Mr. Panse's handwriting was found illegible. Their lordships, in returning the papers, called on the District Magistrate to certify a legible copy of Mr. Panse's English record, and to inform that Magistrate that it is the duty of every judicial officer to record his proceedings in legible handwriting. Mr. Panse's caligraphy is certainly rather trying, but it is no worse than many others, and it would be well for all people who make records to remember that it is their duty to write so that what they write can be read.

THE INDIAN JURY AGAIN.

IN the High Court, N.-W.P. Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tyrrell A criminal reference, No. 457 of 1892, from the Sessions Judge of Benares, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tyrrell, was called and their lordships delivered the following judgment on Wednesday:—"This case has been submitted to the Court under Section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, by the Judge of Benares. It was a charge of criminal assault which was tried by a jury. Four out of five of the jurors acquitted; the foreman was for a conviction. The Judge considered that the case for the prosecution was a clear one. We have read the evidence in the case and the Judge's charge. The Judge correctly drew the attention of the jury to the material facts and to the law; and, having regard to the man's own statement and to the uncontradicted evidence for the prosecution, and to the accused's conduct, we fail to understand how any one of these four jurymen, having regard to his oath, could have returned a verdict of not guilty. If jurymen in cases so clear as this was will not do their duty, it may be necessary, for the protection of the public at large, and for the repression of crimes now tried by juries, seriously to consider the fitness of the jury system for certain parts of the country. In our opinion the guilt of the prisoner was not, on the evidence, open to any doubt whatsoever, and the only explanation of the finding of those four jurymen was a wilful determination on their part not to do their duty. The offence was a peculiarly atrocious one. The accused was the brother-in-law of the child upon whom the offence was committed. His wife was ill and under the charge of a hakim elsewhere. He was staying in the house of his mother-in-law who had gone to see his wife. During the absence of his mother-in-law he took the opportunity of committing an assault upon his sister-in-law, a girl about 8 years of age. He was caught in the act by a brother-in-law of his, about 14 or 15 years of age. The evidence, the judgment goes on to show, was overwhelming. "When the sister-in-law accused him of the offence he admitted it, but suggested for the honour of the family it had better be hushed up. He rushed off to the police and said that he had been assaulted on a false charge of assault. Before the committing Magistrate he admitted he had committed the offence. From the beginning to the end there was not a suggestion in the evidence upon which any reasonable man could entertain any doubt as to the guilt of the prisoner. The Judge has rightly refused to accept the verdict. We set it aside, and we convict the prisoner and sentence him under Section 376 of the Indian Penal Code to be rigorously imprisned for seven years.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

THE following is a return of prices of the staple food grain jowari, as they stood on the 28th July in the talukas of the Southern Division affected by scarcity:—

District.	Talukas.	Jowari (per rupee).	
		Lbs.	Tolas.
Bijapur	Badami	(Not received).	
	Bagalkot	34	0
	Bagevadi	40	33
	Bijapur	31	25
	Hungund	36	0
	Muddebihal	43	32
	Sindgi	38	20
	Indi	40	10
Dharwar	Ron	34	0
	Navalgund	34	0
	Gadag	30	30
Belgaum	Athni	33	0
	Gokak	(Not received).	
	Parasgad	31	0

LLOYD'S Register shows that, excluding war-ships, there were 447 vessels, or nearly 778,500 tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of last month. This is a decrease of 65,000 tons as compared with the returns for the quarter ending March last, but it is over 9,000 greater than the report for the corresponding period of 1891. Nearly 150,000 tons consist of sailing vessels, principally in steel.

LAWN-TENNIS IN ENGLAND.

UNDER date July 8, a London correspondent writes to the "Pioneer":—After a long, and not inglorious, reign, lawn-tennis has met in golf a very powerful opponenent, and no doubt whatever existsthat the Scottish game has served the allegiance of many from the game of the Renshaws. When it is added that one of the most thorough of converts is W. Renshaw himself, who never plays in public lawn-tennis competitions now his energies being devoted to golf, it is scarcely surprising that a host of the smaller fry, from the point of view of skill, who play at games, more because they are the fashion than from any particular love for them, should have gone the same way. But W. Renshaw did not take to golf until he had shown other players how to equal himself in excellence, and, aided by better conditions than a man of society, such as he is, can attain to, eventually to beat him. Both he and his brother have that natural adaptability which enables the possessors of it to excel at most games to which they turn their earnest attention, and golf presented none of the difficulties to W. Renshaw that it does to most people who take it up comparatively late. So far as the game is concerned, W. Renshaw plays as well as ever, and if the championship were decided by one set, or, I might even risk saying, by the best out of three sets, he might be champion now. But a match of five sets, as the game is now played, calls for stamina as well as skill. In the last conversation I had with W. Renshaw on the subject of lawn-tennis, he said, of his own accord, that he ought never to have won a championship (meaning that he never deserved to), for he never was what might be called fit.

Ernest Renshaw, when asked when he intends taking up golf, jocularly replies, "When I am about eighty." He made a similar reply to me some years ago when I asked him if he thought of ever playing real tennis, so it may be assumed that which his interest in lawn-tennis wanes, it will not be because of either golf or tennis. Indeed, with few exceptions, and those only in the case of old players, the seceders from the ranks of lawn-tennis players are such as make no difference to the fate of the game. They are the noble army of camp followers, and in the course of their lives shift about from game to game with charming absence of prejudice. The history of the rise and progress of golf in England, written from a comic point of view, is only awaiting a capable pen to take it in hand.

It is not too much to say that the doings of Ernest Renshaw during the winter have filled the lawn-tennis world with interest. In his practice games with E. W. Lewis and other crack players, in the Hyde Park court, he showed most brilliant form, and this reached a culminating point in the autumn at Brighton, where a tournament was held in the drill hall of the Volunter Brigade of the Royal Sussex Regiment. This drill hall was constructed with the view of turning it to lawn tennis uses, and there is a separate tennis club in connection with it. In one word, it is the finest covered court in the world, the floor being absolutely true, with a bound nearly approaching that of grass, whilst the arrangements as to length, breadth, height, and lighting leave nothing to be desired. Under such conditions as these—and these only—is perfect lawn-tennis to be witnessed. The game played by Renshaw was as nearly perfect as possible, and the mighty H. S. Barlow stood helpless on the opposite side of the net, beaten three sets to love.

After this it was surprising indeed to see this same Ernest Renshaw defeated for the covered court championship by the veteran E. G. Meers. Meers was certainly playing a wonderfully fine game, and, winning the final of the all-comers' match, was in a position to challenge the holder, E. W. Lewis, whom he thereupon defeated by three sets to one, and so, after years of striving, accomplished one of the aims of his lawn-tennis career. I mean the beating of Lewis in a level match. This defeat was singularly "mal apropos" for Lewis, as he wanted but this victory to secure the cup for good.

No one makes excuses for E. Renshaw when he is defeated. We merely say, "Just like him," and then wait confidently for the next merry meeting of victor and vanquished. The meeting took place in May last on the occasion of the Irish championship meeting in Dublin where, as usual, the best lawn-tennis talent of both sexes came together, and where the fashionable world of the Irish capital came to look on, *i. e.*, nominally. The constitutional breakdown of the redoubtable W. J. Hamilton, apparently left the task of defending Ireland's credit on J. Pim; but F. O. Stoker who had always been Pim's partner in doubles, but who never shone particularly in singles, it was who unexpectedly came to the fore. But his career was stopped by E. Renshaw, in the final match. Renshaw, on his way to the final, had taken a tremendous revenge from Meers, who could scarcely win a game. Lewis was in the same position with regard to the Irish championship as he had been in the case of the covered court championship—he had won the cup two years in succession, and wanted but a third victory to be entitled to call the trophy his own. The first set of the match Lewis won by play of the most irresistible character, Renshaw winning but one game; but the effort could not be sustained, and Renshaw won hands down at the finish. Thus he became Irish champion once again.

Not the least interesting feature of the competition was the defeat of the All-England champion, W. Baddeley, by F. O. Stoker by three sets to one (10-8, 6-4, 1-6, 6-4). It is very unusual for the champion to compete at a minor championship, though there is no law, either written or unwritten, against it, and no doubt Mr. Baddeley was sorry he had not followed the example of W. Renshaw and others.

Of new players of merit we have practically none. Lawn-tennis stars do not suddenly make their appearance as they do in the case of cricket, since schools do not produce them ready-made as they do at the national game. There is, however, an efficient stranger with us in the shape of the American champion, O. S. Campbell who is a volleyer of very great merit, but he lacks severity in his lease-line returns off the ground. This makes him more dangerous in a four handed match than in a single. He played at Dublin and at other tournaments. Pim came over from Ireland to Liverpool for the Northern Championships, to defend the cup he had won two years in succession, and as he won it on the present occasion he took it back with him for good.

The All-England championship commenced on Monday last with an entry of twenty-seven, of which only a half dozen were to be seriously considered, these being E. W. Lewis, H. S. Barlow, E. G. Meers, J. Pim, H. S. Mahony, and H. Grove, the last named back from a trip nearly round the world In the second round four of the cracks cam together. Mahony beating Grove after a five se match, by three sets to two (7-5, 9-7, 3-6, 2-6, 6-1,) whilst Pim beat Meers by three sets to love (10-8,6 -2, 6-3.)

In the third round there was only one match of real importance, and that was between Barlow and Pim. Barlow won the first set and stood at 5-3 in the second. A bad decision by a line umpire gave Pim a stroke which he should not have had, and the loss of this has been made, lest it should be added that, recognising that a mistake have been made, Pim gave away the next stroke by deliberately hittidg the ball into the net. I have seen him do this, chivalrous act before. Of course it may reasonably be agreed that he might have lost the stroke in any case, but it cannot be denied that he did the only thing he could towards establishing an equivalent. Pim had the best of it after this, and won by three sets to one (3-6,9-7,6-2,7-5). Without doubt the best man of the day won. The fourth round found E. W. Lewis opposed to H. A. B. Chapman, and J. Pim to H. S. Mahony, and the mtches ended quite according to public expectations. Lewis beat Chapman by three sets to one (2-6, 6-3 6-1, 6-2), the fact of Chapman winning a set being, to my mind, sufficient proof that Lewis is not quite the player he was last year. If he never reached that form again I should not be surprised, as he is not a healthy subject. But we will hope for the best. The result of the match between the two Irishmen was a victory for Pim by three sets to love (6-1, 12-10, 6-2). Mahony has not improved in his cross volleys, and until he does that he will remain where he is in singles, in spite of his wonderful "over-head" game, which he has perhaps done more to perfect than any other player.

It will be noticed that Ernest Renshaw is not playing, and though I do not profess to understand why, I am the last to deny to a player the right of doing just as he pleases. To-day there is no play, and to-morrow Lewis and Pim meet to decide who shall challenge. W. Baddeley for the title of champion.

Amongst the ladies we have no new players, but, in spite of the onslaughts of Hymen, we still have a goodly array, especially as marriage does not seem to affect the lawn-tennis ardour of some ladies. Mrs. Hillyard is a notable example, and the latest is that of Mrs. Daffern, hitherto known as Miss Wood, Champion of Yorkshire.

The Irish Championship was honoured with the presence of Miss Dod, and, for the first time for six years his lady suffered defeat. The victrix was Miss L. Martin, of whose powerful, masculine play I have more than once spoken. Far be it from my wish to detract from the merit of the victory, but it is scarcely to be denied that the element of luck had something to do with the result. Miss Dod relies very much upon her ability to tire her opponent outby means of her hard, well-directed drivers, first to one corner and then to other. Just when these tactics were taking effect, down came the rain, and the enforced adjournment gave Miss Martin time to recover. Still, even under such conditions, we must play very well to beat Miss Dod, and Miss Martin is the only lady sufficiently good to take advantage of them. She had never before beaten Miss Dod.

At Liverpool a fortnight later, Miss Martin came over for the Northern Championship, and there Miss Dod had a terrible revenge, winning by two sets to love (6-1, 6-0). This comprises the most interesting play for ladies to the moment of writing. The entry for the Ladies Championship is very strong, Miss Steedman, Miss M. Shackle (London Champion, etc.), Miss Jacks on (Scottish Champion), Mrs. Hillyard, Mrs. Draffen and Miss Martin being amongst those who will contend for the right to challenge Miss Dod. Play in this event begins to-morrow. By the way, I believe that Miss Martin has not before appeared at Wimbledon.

For the gentlemen's doubles, commencing next week, the best pairs entered are E. W. Lewis and H. S. Barlow, and J. Pim and H. S. Mahony, the holders being the brothers Baddeley.

THE PAHANG REBELLION.

THE Hon. W. E. Maxwell, C. M. G., Colonial Secretary, returned from Pahang on Thursday. An official communication to the following effect appears in both the Singapore papers:—

Mr. Maxwell saw the Resident (Mr. Rodger, who arrived at Pekan from up river on the 10th inst.) on the morning on the 11th, and had a long consultation with him. The Sultan is coming down the river to Pekan, and is expected at the capital before or by the end of the month. Mr. Rodger has returned up-stream again "en route" for Lipis, and will probably come down again with the Sultan.

Mr. Maxwell thinks everything looks favourable for a speedy and peaceful termination of the whole affair. The Orang Kaya is supposed to be in the direction of Kelantai or Tringganu, but there is no definite information on this point; by many it is thought he will make for Ulu Termeling.

The object of the Sultan in coming down river is to disassociate himself completely from the disturbances and disaffection up in the Ulu, and to live at Pekan. Mr. Maxwell thinks that everybody at that place looks forward to a time of peace and harmony. Boats and provisions go up-stream, and it is looked upon as a good sign that a number of Chinese trading boats are now going up. The Sultan is to take up his residence at Pekan permanently and leave Pulau Tawar for good.

The report of the death of the Orang Kaya Cheno has been confirmed. He was with Mr. Duff on the Jempol River, but in a separate boat. Parties of Sikhs were travelling down the b

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P & O Co's s s Aden, 2,517 tons, Captain E Street, sailed on Saturday last for China, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Taif, 878 tons, Captain James Hannah, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a general cargo and 79 deck passengers.

THE City Line s s City of Dundee, 2612 tons, Captain E Halley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr H Hurle as cabin passenger. The vessel, is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE BISN Co's s s Arabia, 674 tons, Captain T G Grier, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Parisai, Mr Abdoola and son, Mr Shaik Masad bin Khalifa and son, Mr and Mrs Kaikahusro and 19 deck.

THE French Mail Steamer La Seyne, 1,151 tons, Captain L Blanc, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Aden—Mrs Blanchard, Mr C de Laverda, Mrs V S Klenke, Mr de Coonetos. From Karachi Mr Percio, Mr Lambert, Mr Jamsetjee, Mr Bamonjee and 7 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents
S.S. Clan McNeil	1591	Schofield	B	F Muir & Co
„ Hoosainee	993	Raffin	C	B & P S N Co
„ Ehrenfels	1521	W a r o k meinster	D	Glade & Co
„ Tanjore	1402	Barron	F	H Cassum
H M I M S Magdala			H J	Government
S.S. Brindisi	2129	Street	M	P & O S N Co
„ Caradale	2 89	Dickman	O	W & A Graham & Co
„ Trowbridden	1682	Stiven	P	Cursetji & Eduji
„ Michigan	1936	Lowery	Q	K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

„ Brahmini ..... Nacoda ..... Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Aden	2517	Roche	1	P & O Co
„ Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Arroyo	2307	Samuel	6	W & A Graham & Co
„ Orion	176	Wallushnigg	7	A Lloyd's S N Co
„ Queen of India	2414	Mathias	8	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Wistow Hall	2237	Barclay	9	E Bates & Co
„ Allsacraig	2188	Vhyte	10	W & A Graham & Co
„ Methley Hall	2182	Buck	12	E Bates & Co
„ Emir	2690	Robson	13	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Aston Hall	2254	McFee	15	E Bates & Co

MERE WETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Nadir.....3141 Budd.....Turner Morrison.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
31	Naseri (s)	Hughes	Jedda, July 18.
	Lord Brassey (sp)		Newcastle, June 3.
	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Jedda, July 19.
	City of Dundee (s)	Halley	Karachi, July 29.
	Taif (s)	Hannah	Mauritius, July 17.
	La Seyne (s)	Blanc	Aden, July 23.
	Branksome Hall (s)		Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Aden (s)	Street	China, &c.
	Colaba (s)	Alexander	Rangoon, &c.
31	Arabia (s)	Grier	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Clan Macniel began to load on Saturday last for Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
26 Africa s ..... Croix ..... Rangoon, July 23.
Algeria s ..... Craig ..... Liverpool, June 24.
Katoria s ..... Gray ..... Calcutta, July 7.
27 Nowshera s ..... Smith ..... Bombay, July 6.
Bretagne bq ..... Bortreus ..... Bourbon, June 30.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
28 Sirsa s ..... Singapore.
Scindia s ..... Rangoon.
Umballa s ..... Calcutta.
29 Putlala s ..... Negapatam

DEPARTURES.

July.
27 Kerbela s ..... Rangoon.
28 Sirsa s ..... Singapore.
Umballa s ..... Bombay.
C. Mackinnon s ... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Methley Hall s—120 barrels lubricating oil, The Vacuum oil Co; 112 kegs paint, T F Bengalee; 23 casks spindle oil, W Pragjee.

Worsley Hall s—10 cases polished plate glass, Crawford and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Dundee s—4 cases confectionery, C, Allibhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Aden s—50 bottles quicksilver, S. Narain and Co; 3 cases medicine, B Cullianjee; 9 cases writing paper, M Essajee; 8 cases cheese, Treacher and Co; 12 cases writing paper, A Kikabhoy; 59 cases oilmenstores, &c; Essoofally Russooljee; 25 cases writing paper and 3 cases envelopes, N. Cumroodin; 17 cases paper, S A S Dawood; 3 cases books, Jahangir B Karam and Co; 34 packages provisions, &c, A N and C S Co-operative Society; 6 cases bacon and cheese, W B Green and Co; 12 cases sulphate of copper, Heptoola.

Afghan s—6 cases writing paper, S A S Dawood; 3 cases soap H M Sulleman and Sons; 21 bales printing paper and 4 cases envelopes, C A Rahim Bro; 30 drums turpentine, T M Tazkhan; 50 drums turpentine, L Sumssoodin; 14 bales printing paper, M. Sakharam Joshi; 13 packages writing and printing papers and 4 cases envelopes, M A Essubhoy and Co; 90 drums turpentine, H Pidahoosen; 267 kegs paint, N Surufally and Co; 17 cases oilmenstores, &c, A Sunsoodin; 50 drums turpentine and 271 kegs paint, M Esmaljee; 120 kegs paint and colour and 135 drums turpentine, T F Bengalee; 100 kegs paint, A M Hoossonally.

Carradale s—100 drums, linseed oil, N Surufally and Co.

Carthage s—11 cases stationery, Walter Nutter and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Braunfels s—11 cases paper, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 5 cases paper, H Mohomedally.

FROM TRIESTE.

Orion s—10 bales pot paper, M A M Shurufally; 25 cases soap, N Kaderbhoy; 3 cases slate pencil, F Hussonally.

DALY EXPORTS.—JULY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Michigan s—290 bales cotton fly and 20 bales twist waste, P Heerjee and Co; 109 bales cotton and twist waste, Owen and Okell; 55 bales wool, C Nanjee; 165 cwts linseed, L Nuppoo; 35 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Michigan s—68 cwts gum, M Jaffer; 63 cwts mother-of-pearl shells 22 cwts hecradacon and 1 cwt gum ammoniac, M Fakirbhoy; 18 cases indigo, T Loonidaram; 13 bales skins, P Damjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Arroy s—117 cwts wheat flour, The Bombay Flour Mill Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 6,003 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales hemp, Nathu Laljee; 1,205 cwts rapeseed and 2,001 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Trowidden s—6,027 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Queen of India s—4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co 3,036 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts rapeseed A Blascheck and Co; 800 cwts horns, R Raderbhoy.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Hispania s—12,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Macneil s—36,900 cwts wheat, 2,760 cwts teelseed, 14,082 cwts linseed and 7,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

Hispania s—6,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Orion s—400 cwts myraboliams, Volkart Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 29.

Hildebrand, Major, Bo, R.E., on duty, from Deolali.

Berthon, Lieut, 1st Bo Guards, on leave, from Baroda.

JULY 30.

Allen, Capt, Bengal D A Q M G, on leave, from Simla.

Oakes, Col, Ms, 2nd Bn York Regt, on leave, from Bangalore

DEPARTURES.—JULY 29.

Braid, Capt, Bo, R. A., on leave, to Poona.

JULY 31.

Merriman, Col, Bo, R. E., from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A. D.-C., COMMANING B. V. R.

Bombay, 1st August 1892.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1 There will be drill at the Riding School on Tuesday, the 2nd instant, at 6-30 a.m.

2 There will be drill in the Town Hall on Friday, the 5th instant, at 5-30. p.m.

By order,

(Sd.) J. P. BAIRD, Captain,
and Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR:—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original color, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NOTICES.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

Has been known for 100 years as the best preserver and beautifier of the hair: it prevents it falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, and eradicates scurf and dandruff; it is unsurpassed as a brilliantine for the beard and moustaches, to which it imparts a soft and silky appearance; it is also sold in a golden colour for fair-haired children.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing and emollient milk for the face, and is most cooling to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE, a harmless preparation for dyeing red or grey hair a permanent brown or black. Ask chemists and druggists for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid worthless and injurious imitations.

ALL WHO SUFFER
FROM
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA
Should immediately have recourse to
EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT
AND
RHEUMATIC PILLS
Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.
To be had of all Chemists.
GEORGE EADE,
Sole Proprietor.
72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

SODAWATER MACHINERY
AND APPLIANCES
BRATBY HINCHLIFFE LTD
ANCOATS MANCHESTER LONDON
AGENTS:
LEIGHTON & Co. MADRAS. | F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE
Delicately fragrant as the Rose itself. Always sweet and fresh, its delightful odour never wearies.
ATKINSON'S
EAU DE COLOGNE
absolutely superior to all other makes for the fineness of its aroma, its strength, and its exceedingly refreshing qualities.
ATKINSON'S ÆOLIAN is the best.
Of all Dealers.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT
BLOOD PURIFIER
AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities It cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F. R. S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888.

Dear, Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,

"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Countie Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

MONSOON BOOTS.

	Rs.	a.
Best French Calf.....	16	8
Best French Do. Leather-lined, Extra Stout.....	17	8
Best French Calf Shoes ...	13	8

SHOOTING BOOTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
RUSSIAN HIDE BOOTS AND SHOES IN STOCK OR MADE TO ORDER.
BRONKO, LUTITIAN CREAM, DALES WATER PROOF DUBBIN.
Cash or V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

Interesting to Ladies in India
Every Lady is invited to write to H. Pease & Co. Successors the Mills Darlington England for free patterns of their celebrated Darlington dress fabrics for ladies and children. These choice patterns of dress materials comprise all the latest and most fashionable designs and entirely new weavings of their world renowned Gold Medal Merinos and Cashmeres Cross Warp Serges rough and ready tweeds, prints, zephyrs and delaines in endless and charming variety. Sent free to any address in the far East. Any length cut no matter how short and all goods are warranted equal to sample. Buy direct from the manufacturers and save the enormous profits of the drapers and middlemen. The parcel post affords every facility for inexpensive and quick delivery write for patterns direct to H. Pease & Co. Successors The Mills Darlington England

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J. Liebig
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

PRESERVED PURE BUTTER
P. F. ESBENSEN & COPENHAGEN
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
From
P. F. ESBENSEN COPENHAGEN
GOLD MEDALS
A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.
Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.
To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India,
And of Campbell, Shearer & Co., 6, Eastcheap, London; T. Harrison & Co., Red Cross Street, Liverpool.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

The ORIGINAL and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—
Lea & Perrins
Ask for
'LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
Agents: THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co. Calcutta.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

Is the nearest approach to Human Milk that has thus far been produced.

It is composed of cows' milk, partially predigested, to which has been added a sufficient proportion of dextrine and milk sugar to make the total percentage of carbo-hydrates equal to that of human milk.

We claim for CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD—

1. That it is superior to any other prepared food.
2. That it is a perfect food in itself, requiring no addition of cow's milk (as do all other foods offered for sale), thus avoiding the danger from the use of cow's milk, especially in large cities.
3. That the casein is partially peptonized, so as to be as readily digested as human milk.
4. That the milk in this preparation is carefully sterilized, and that it is prepared with scientific skill in every detail. It has been prepared and improved by the advice and aid of the best physicians and chemists, such as Prof. Attfield, London; Prof. Stutzer, Bonn, Germany.

"OUR BABY'S FIRST AND SECOND YEARS,"
A Book of 64 Pages.
By MARION HARLAND.
SENT FREE BY
CARNRICK & Co., Limited,
24 & 25, HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON, W.C.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.
EDWARD'S
HARLENE,
POSITIVELY FORCES
Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,
To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Cure of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.
3/-, 5/6, and 9/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.
EDWARDS & Co. 95, High Holborn,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

AFTER USE.

AFTER USE.

Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878:1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.
PENS

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

In INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

Sir CHAS. CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants."
IN PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.
NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS CHILDREN, INVALIDS, THE AGED.
BEST AND CHEAPEST. ESTABLISHED 1825.
Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Food."

FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills

(Perfectly harmless)

GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

Sold by all respectable Chemists

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Price 6 60 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE

LAROCHE'S CINCHONA WINE

"*It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy.*" (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with **IRON** *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*. etc.

PARIS, 23, RUE DROUOT, 23, PARIS

BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

TOOTACHE cured instantaneously by **MATHEY-CAYLUS Japanese Drops**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1171 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

NERVOUS DISEASES Capsules of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize

These **Capsules** are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE.

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Poorness of Blood, Debility

Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON

Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.

no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

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"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"

A most agreeable food and of easy digestion

Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning

Facilitates dentition.

Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

NERVOUS MALADIES

QUICKLY CURED BY

FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide *of Potassium*

Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine

With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 8 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE: *Bombay*, Kemp & C°; *Paris*, Chassaing & C°, 6, Avenue Victoria.

« *Messrs CHASSAING & C° (members of the Jury at the Liverpool Exibition 1886) are the only French chemists whoses medicaments were awarded the Gold Medal & Certificate of merit 1st Class at the Calcutta Exibition 1883-84* ».

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Mathey-Caylus' Injection has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

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WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

Aubergier's CELEBRATED SYRUP & PASTE of Lactucarium

(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine

VERY EFFICACIOUS IN CURING

BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all Affections of the respiratory organs.

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THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,

THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,

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HILLMAN HERBERT AND COOPER, LIMITED, COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Price Lists free on application.

THE "HOLBEIN NO. 1."

"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER."

This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 22-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 320-0

THE "PREMIER" IMPROVED MODEL F. 2.

"FOR SPEED AND DURABILITY."

A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube gives great strength with comparative lightness. A well made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.

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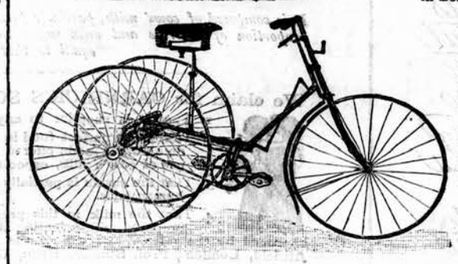

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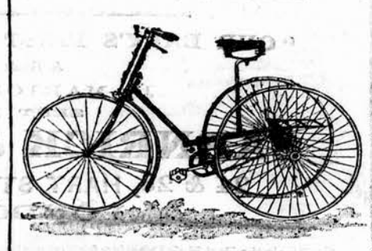

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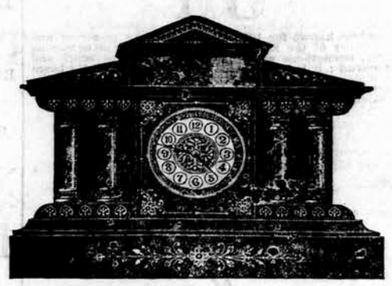

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